The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER STEP TOWARD HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

THE House of Representatives last week passed a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii. The vote was 209 to 91, only three Republican votes being recorded against the resolution. (Speaker Reed, through a friend, informed the House that, if present, he would have voted "no"). This gave a new and definite turn to the general question of annexation that has been pending for several years, and to the policy of territorial expansion by another method than that of treaty, the effort to annex Hawaii by treaty having heretofore failed for lack of a two-thirds majority in the Senate. The resolutions passed by the House provide for a commission of five, at least two of whom shall be resident Hawaiians, to recommend to Congress such legislation as it may deem advisable. The public debt of Hawaii, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed, Chinese immigration is prohibited, all treaties with other powers are declared null, and it is stipulated that until Congress shall provide for the government of the islands all civil, judicial, and military powers now exercised by the officers of the existing government shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct, and power is given to him to appoint persons to put in effect provisional government for the islands. The enacting clause reads:

"Whereas, The Government of the republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided by its constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore

"*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be, and they are hereby, annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

Advocates of annexation claim that the resolutions constitute an administration measure, and that the Senate may choose between annexation by resolution, an extra session called for the express purpose of securing annexation, or seizure of the islands by the President as a war measure. The Hawaiian Government issued no proclamation of neutrality in the present war, and it is understood that United States ships on their way to Manila have the privilege of coaling and provisioning at Honolulu.

"Hawaii is Ours."—"The record shows that 209 members, or more than two thirds of the whole number present, voted for the resolutions, and that 91 voted against them. Of those supporting the measure, 182 were Republicans and 27 were Democrats, Populists, and free-silver Republicans, while in the entire outfit of the opposition there were only three Republicans, not counting Speaker Reed, who sent word that he would have made a fourth if illness had not detained him at home. This extraordinary majority for annexation is the loyal fulfilment of a high obligation which the American Government voluntarily and in good faith assumed during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. . . . . .

"So far as the future course of the Administration is concerned, it is of little or no consequence whether the Senate ratifies the action of the House or not. In the vote of the lower branch of Congress President McKinley has a warrant of authority to go ahead and take possession of the Hawaiian Islands whenever he considers it necessary to do so. He will exercise that discretionary power in case of emergency, no matter whether the Senate has acted or refused to act on the annexation resolutions. The people through their representatives have declared that Hawaii shall be taken under American control, and in obedience to that declaration the President will raise the Stars and Stripes over the public buildings in Honolulu whenever he deems it advisable. With that act, regardless of the attitude of the Senate, the islands will become a territory of the United States, a new era of American progress and influence will dawn upon the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and one of the noblest aspirations of a long line of our greatest statesmen will have been fulfilled. For it is written on the tablets of our national destiny that when the American flag is raised once more in Hawaii it shall never be hauled down again."—*The Mail and Express* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Selfish Greed and Public Good.—"The elements of opposition to Hawaii are like the elements of silverism—selfish, contumacious, and unpatriotic when it pleases them to be. They are for selfish greed before they are for the public good every time the line is drawn on such issues, and they are drawn pretty often.

"While it is true that the constitutional way of negotiating treaties prescribes that the Senate shall have jurisdiction to the exclusion of the House, it does not prescribe any method for defeating the selfish purposes of unpatriotic members of that body.

"The joint resolution is the only vehicle which can be used to compel a minority of the Senate to recede from a position it has taken in defiance of public sentiment. It was never intended that fewer than half could thwart the will of more than half the members of the Senate, and public sentiment, too.

"Therefore, the constitutional joint resolution has been brought forth to give force and effect to the will of the people and of a majority of Congress. Against it are fewer than 30 members of the Senate."—*The Journal* (*Rep.*), *Detroit.*

"Seizing Hawaii."—"It is an alarming symptom of the times that it should be thought possible that in case Congress shall fail

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to authorize the annexation of Hawaii, the President will seize the islands as a military act. The very word implies autocratic and arbitrary violence, and the act itself is of the kind authorized by the rescript of a Roman emperor, or the edict of a Russian czar. . . . . .

"After the Senate had been tried for months and individual Senators had been plied with all the blandishments the Executive Mansion could furnish, it was found that the necessary majority could not be secured by any influences which the lobby or the President could bring to bear. The next resource was a joint resolution, which only needs a majority vote. It is obviously a plain subterfuge. Precedents exist, but until now they were never cited without reprobation, and in no other case had there been previously a direct and unsuccessful appeal to the treaty-making power. The submission of the question to the Senate was a confession that it properly rested with that body to pronounce the decision. . . . . .

"To accomplish by indirection that which can not directly be done has always been held a breach of law; but to appeal to the Senate and to Congress to sanction what he wanted to do, and then, after their refusal, act in spite of them, would be a more wilful and flagrant violation of law than was ever before perpetrated by a President of the United States, and in the better days of the republic would have been followed by impeachment and removal from office.

"In this aspect of the matter, the merits of the question are wholly irrelevant. It does not matter whether the proposed annexation is wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary. The real question is, whether we are to continue a law-abiding and law-obeying people, patient of the restraints put upon us by those who framed our plan of government, or are to brush aside the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution and of the law whenever they interfere with the whim of the hour. It can not be possible that President McKinley proposes to carry out the design imputed to him, for, sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, he will not be guilty of so plain and flagrant a violation of the supreme law. He must have been grievously misrepresented."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

"Jingoes in the Saddle."—"This talk about military necessity, upon which the annexationists now rely so much, discloses the true inwardness of the whole business. There is no military necessity for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, unless it is the purpose to hold the Philippines and whatever else we may get hold of in Asiatic waters. That is too plain for argument.

"It will be seen, therefore, that Hawaiian annexation is only a small link in a great chain. When the Stevens-Dole conspiracy ended in the practical seizure of the islands by the Harrison Administration in 1893 those who were in the plot did not dare disclose their ultimate purpose to the American people. If they had disclosed it then or at any time before the beginning of the present war the American people would have condemned it. The jingoes knew that or they would have told the truth about it.

"They needed a war to get the country committed to their policy without deliberation or sober thought. They had to smuggle in their imperial policy upon the plea of military necessity in a time of public excitement when the people were thinking about something else, just as the Republican Party smuggled in the greed policy of protection as a war necessity on the breaking out of the rebellion.

"The people may seem to acquiesce in the first steps toward imperialism because in the excitement of the times they have not considered what is implied or because they fear that their patriotism will be doubted if they protest against a radical departure not only from the declared purposes of the war, but also from the time-honored and eminently wise policy of the republic.

"But there is a possibility that the tricksters who have foisted their policy upon the country under false pretenses will yet be called to a disagreeable reckoning. When the people fairly get hold of the true meaning of this new departure, and begin to count the cost and to think of the extreme danger to our institutions of an attempt to graft colonial imperialism upon them, and to support the political monstrosity by entering into alliances with countries which are older and more skilled in the ways of imperialism, they may bring up their too ambitious misrepresentatives with a round turn."—*The Chronicle* (*Dem.*), *Chicago.*

"We do not see that the possession of the Philippines makes the annexation of Hawaii necessary. We already have a coaling-station in Hawaii, and we can get any concessions we want in the way of territory from the present Hawaiian Government. We can lease whatever land we may need, as the powers of Europe are leasing land in the far East, which we can use for our own purposes without assuming the least responsibility for the government of the islands. Yet it must be conceded that Dewey's victory has weakened the strength of the opposition to the annexation policy. We hope that some arrangement can be made which will give us what we really need, but which will save us from annexation; but we confess that there is now little ground for expectation that this hope can be realized."—*The News* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

"It is necessary to dive into the depths of congressional politics and commercial diplomacy to know the motive and the strength of the opposition to annexation. But, fortunately, the way is now clear enough for us to see the certainty of the islands being taken in, and it is not necessary to inquire too closely into this opposition. The pity, as well as the wonder, is that it could have so long delayed the inevitable. It will hold the barriers up a few days or a few weeks longer, but Hawaii is coming under our flag, and nothing can stop it. The stepping-stones to the Philippines and to the great trade of the East will be ours, and in that fact is real good fortune for the country."—*The American* (*Rep.*), *Baltimore.*

IRISH-AMERICAN OPPOSITION TO ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

THE Irish World, New York, has turned its batteries with a vengeance on propositions of an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It asks: "Was there ever hypocrisy to equal that of those British hypocrites" who are "denouncing Spanish oppression in Cuba, while there are Irishmen as political prisoners in English jails, and people in Ireland are dying of hunger by the hundred?"

In the issue of May 21, Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson contributes the leading article on the editorial page, saying:

"Especially we ask America to remember that Chamberlain is the man who was most responsible for the defeat of justice to Ireland, who now asks for unity with America. He did so avowedly, because he thought British interests were imperilled by the Home-Rule proposal, and by British interests the Brummagem statesman meant simply trade interests."

Michael Davitt has a two-column letter in the issue of June 11, explaining that the feeling in the United States "has been worked up to this alliance tune from London" in a way "thoroughly characteristic of these unscrupulous qualities which have enabled England to establish her sway in so many lands":

"The Paris, Berlin, or St. Petersburg correspondent of a London paper sends on a few words or a paragraph from a French, German, or Russian journal containing some show of friendliness toward Spain. The London editor expands this into 'a hostile view toward America,' and the words are cabled across to the news agencies in the United States. Then there comes back the following morning the comment of some organ of American opinion in which Russia, Germany, or France, as the case may be, is told what the United States thinks of this animosity, etc. In turn this is despatched from London to Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and in this way the perfidious propaganda is carried on until the London pressman boldly declares that nothing stands between the United States and an organized European coalition save the one true and only friend of America—England! Then, as a consequence of this manufactured menace to America, the moral follows: Why will not 'the Anglo-Saxon race' stand together against this threatened combination of Latin peoples?

"Of course there never was, for a single moment, any danger of any such combination. It was absolutely and entirely a London fabrication; forged and fashioned with the sole object of making use of America's difficulties in order to snatch some kind of an arbitration agreement from the republic which would serve England in her contest with Russia in China or her competition in West Africa with France. . . . . .

"You can not receive the advantage of such an alliance—whatever that may be—without paying for it in the loss of friendship

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and prestige with such countries as Russia, France, and Germany. Is the suggested bargain worth the price?"

The Irish World further says of "this Anglo-Saxon business":

"John Bull has been kicked out of the councils of Europe, and we are to undertake the job of protecting him from the enemies he has made in every part of the world.

"To the Anglomaniacs, who believe that patriotism of country should give way to patriotism of race, it is a matter of indifference that, in attempting to establish the sort of relations they want to exist between America and England, we should make an enemy of every nation outside of England. To true Americans, who believe their first allegiance is due to America and American institutions, the proposal to estrange all the world for England's sake will appear in quite a different light from what it does to the faction that are ready to place England's interests above those of their native land. A hostile Europe would create a necessity for a great navy and a large standing army, and in the course of time we should become a military nation, with all that that implies. Such is the price we should have to pay to enable the Anglomaniacs to manifest their love for England."

A signed statement by Patrick Egan, formerly United States Minister to Chile, published in the New York *Journal* (June 14) contained the following sentiments:

"Anglo-Saxon America will, no doubt, in the future, as it has always done in the past, turn a deaf ear to every prompting not overwhelmingly in favor of British interests; but can it be possible that Mr. Chamberlain is ignorant of the fact that the English blood in the United States amounts, on the most liberal computation, to only about 10 per cent. of our entire population, while the Anglo-Saxon stream, embraced in the English, would not exceed 3 per cent?

"Or do he and others not know that every time they speak of this as an Anglo-Saxon nation they misrepresent and insult 90 per cent. of the American people, who are no more Anglo-Saxons than they are Hindus? . . . . . .

"The patriotic old-time American element, who have no banking or mercantile ties with England and no large fortunes to swap off with their daughters for tinsel titles, the Irish, the Germans, the French, the Hebrews, the Italians, and all others that go to make up about 90 per cent. of our people, can calmly afford to have their promptings ignored by Mr. Chamberlain's Anglo-Saxon America, which is made up out of the other 10 per cent.

"The several elements antagonistic to an English alliance are going to be heard from next fall in a manner that may bring to our Choates, Chauncey Depews, and other jingoes, Tories, Mugwumps, and Anglomaniacs, and to the Republican Party generally, if it does not adhere more firmly to its patriotic American moorings, a somewhat rude awakening."

CONTINUED CRITICISM OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CHARGES of incompetence in the army administration (see THE LITERARY DIGEST last week) continue to make one of the chief war topics in the press. General Alger, the Secretary of War, issued a long statement, June 12, giving some statistics showing the work done by the bureaus under the quartermaster, commissary-general, chief of ordnance, and chief of engineers. The nature of the report is shown by the following extracts:

"The figures run into vast amounts; for instance, the subsistence department showing that it has, since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight-cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 29,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds, or, altogether, 32,180 tons. . . . . .

"The Ordnance Department worked under peculiar difficulties, as the supplies required are not articles of commerce, and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture, involving as it does the installation of new machines and tools, and the education of workmen in special lines. Still, the deliveries from the contractors have been steadily increasing and are now about sufficient to meet demands. Prior to April 21, in anticipation of the present emergency, this department had been accumulating small arms and cartridges for some time and had about twenty millions of all kinds on hand. There have been procured many millions more by manufacture and purchase since April 21, and the manufacture and delivery of small-arm cartridges will soon reach 700,000 per day. There have been issued to the army small arms of all kinds, and the supply is sufficient for anticipated wants. Issue of all equipments and arms has been interfered with by delays in obtaining information in regard to what of these stores the regiments have brought with them from the States, and the determination of exactly what was required to complete the armament and equipment and by the necessity for so making the issues as to provide for future settlement between the States and the United States for the part furnished by the States. . . . Smokeless powder is now being issued for all field and siege guns, altho the first supply sent was sphere-hexagonal black molded powder, except that for the field mortars, which was of the smokeless variety. A supply of field and siege ammunition has also been issued, and new supplies have been ordered, and are being delivered rapidly. The supply of ammunition already ordered for field cannon is considered sufficient for the present time. . . . . .

"The transportation branch of the quartermaster's department took precautions in advance to secure steamers to carry the troops to Cuba. . . . The policy was to divide the call among the various coastwise lines in order not to interfere seriously with their commercial interests. Consequently, the department has been able to make, without friction, the most reasonable charters that the Government has ever secured.

"Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast; four water-vessels, one tug, three steam-lighters, and one steamer for the Signal Service. All these had to be fitted for troops, animals, and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens, and putting in extra tanks for water. In addition, extra contracts had to be made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulated. The Government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah, and Fernandina, and also for coal afloat to follow the transports to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"It has been more difficult to secure ships on the Pacific Ocean, not because of unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available, because most of the companies were trading across the Pacific Ocean and as far south as Panama, and we could only get the vessels as they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that it was necessary for the Government to have. American registers were required for a number of ships, but there will be no difficulty in eventually getting all the vessels necessary for transporting the troops to the Philippines. Because of the long distance these ships had to go, some delay was caused in fitting them out as transports. So far, ten vessels have been chartered. The procurement of the coal for the expedition has been left to the quartermaster on General Merritt's staff, favorable offers by dealers on this side of the continent being declined, as the distance was too great. . . . . .

"The movement of the troops to rendezvous points was a vast undertaking. On May 13 the adjutant-general sent to the quartermaster his first order for the movement of volunteers, and the order was quickly passed along to each of the subordinate officers, its execution being reported by wire. In no case has unnecessary delay been reported, and the volunteer troops have gone to their destination with promptness and with remarkable freedom from accident or delay. Extremely low rates for transportation were secured, generally not exceeding one and a half-cent per mile for passengers, and about half the prevailing tariff for freight. In some cases a rate as low as one-half cent per mile was given by the railroad company. The regular troops were assembled with the most satisfactory despatch and entirely without accident through the chief quartermasters of the army departments.

"Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 34 regiments, battalions, or troops of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. Some of the things shipped by the quartermasters out of the long lists were: 8,810 cavalry horses, 12,802 draft mules, 2,109 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,090 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,052 single harnesses, 1,500 saddles and bridles, 1,497 pack saddles, 3,100 halters, 1,755 artillery horses, and 544 draft horses for siege trains, 106,382 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,739 canvas coat and trousers, 55,580 canton-flannel drawers, 123,905 summer drawers, 121,709 campaign hats, 23,950 canvas hats, 92,844 leggings, 104,287 ponchos, 130,785 flannel shirts, 192,656 leather shoes, 300,399 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,830 hammocks, 8,125 helmets, 3,820 mosquito bars, 2,000 head-nets, 6,006 common tents, 141,562 shelter halves, 3,562 wall tents, and 1,250 conical tents."

This statement has failed to satisfy the critics. The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) says that:

"Mere floods of big figures, however copious, are entirely futile in determining the merits of the case. . . . Nobody was idiot enough to suppose that the army supplies did not weigh a great deal, and whether it was 64,000,000 pounds or 32,000,000 pounds makes not the slightest difference to the imagination of any ordi-

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nary human being. It is not a question of how much was handled, or a question of showing that the task of starting up a military field organization and arranging for land and water transportation and for supplies is a very difficult one. Everybody knows it is; and nobody knows any more after an army of big figures has been deployed in support of that position than he knew before."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), (owned by Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General), says:

"In the nature of things, new staff appointees could do little, and there are in this country no men who know staff duties. Inevitably congestion, confusion, and delay have taken place. But the country, instead of frothing in criticism, ought to look matters in the face and insist on reforms which will prevent a recurrence.

"Secretary Alger's statement of the work done by the War Department reveals the large labors asked of the staff departments. No one doubts that the job of preparing 200,000 men for war is a colossal one; but what the country wishes to know is not the aggregate accomplished, but the extent to which wants were supplied on time. The Commissary Department has handled 32,180 tons of rations since May 14. But figures like this are comparative. The Chicago eastward shipments of dead freight in each week have never been less than twice this the current year. The average for three weeks has been 90,000 tons, and in some weeks shipments have been fivefold this amount. If, as reported, there has been a congestion of freight-cars and rations have been irregularly delivered, it is plain that it is not because this amount of freight is extraordinary, but because it was not well managed.

"The Ordnance Department was, as every one knows, altogether depleted by insufficient appropriations when the war broke out. It is gratifying to know that it has made large supplies; but the country would be glad to know how many stands of small arms and rounds of ammunition have been delivered. A great advance has undoubtedly been made. Exactly, what is it? Clearly, the transportation of troops has been well done. Economy is much insisted on by Secretary Alger, and economy is always praiseworthy; but it is plain that routine requirements, as in accounting for state arms, have hampered speed in supplying arms. The law as to advertisement has been another cause of delay, particularly in uniforms. The simple fact is that the country went to war unprepared and is reaping the result, and the real culprit is Congress and the country, which brought on war with an army and staff departments utterly unequal to the work."

The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) thinks that "the fact that the Secretary of War has felt obliged, under a fire of criticism from every quarter, to make explanations in the public press is a bad feature of the situation." The Detroit *Tribune* (Sil. Rep.) says that the statements "reveals in part the wonderful resources of this country, and it also betrays how perilously unprepared we were while the war talk was at its height." The Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), in discussing the result of the Oregon election, declares that the conduct of the war had little to do with it:

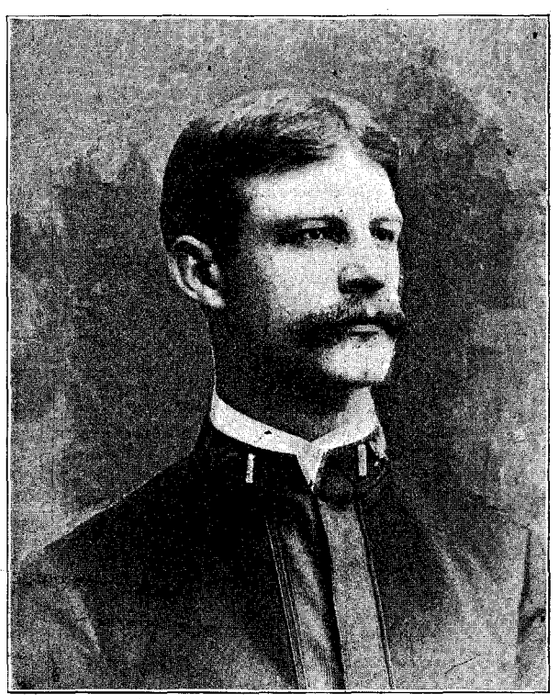
"It has been, indeed, in the conduct of the war that the unworthiness of Secretary Alger to hold his high and responsible position has been most clearly demonstrated. The Klondike relief fiasco was annoying, but not as serious as the miserable incompetence which has characterized the mustering, assembling, arming, and equipping of the volunteers. The difficulties under which General Merriam has labored from the time of his assignment here, the extremity from which General Merritt escaped only by an appeal to the people, the distresses at Tampa of which Mr. Poultney Bigelow writes, the present awkwardness of having to enlist men to fill up inadequately formed companies—all these evidences of Alger's incompetency are understood as well in Oregon as elsewhere."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"Recriminations as to responsibility are barren. Probably it should be shared among cheese-paring legislators who have denied appropriations and staff officers who have become slaves of routine. The remedy is a secretary of war who will make the best of the inadequate preparation Congress has given him, lash bureau heads out of routine and rouse them to an energy as fierce as his own. The department needs a Stanton. Nothing else can help much. There is no sense in criticizing subordinates when the head is not only feeble and incapable but surrounded with influences which hamper their efforts by compelling double vigilance against extravagance and corruption in purchasing and forwarding army supplies. There is no complete remedy for the demoralization of the army till the next war. There is a large palliation, and it is in the hands of the President."

The New York *Times* (Ind.), keeping up its call for Secretary Alger's resignation, says:

"Of course the long statement given out from the War Depart-



ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
Who sank the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor, June 3.

THE LATE CAPTAIN CHARLES V. GRIDLEY,
Who commanded Dewey's flagship *Olympia* at Manila.

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ment, . . . is the Secretary's official defense to the charges that have been brought against him. These charges have been brought in private by almost every officer of the army who has knowledge of the facts. They have been brought in public by a number of observers who have had opportunities of seeing what result the labors of the War Department have actually produced in the mobilization of the regular and volunteer armies. Finally, they have been brought by the major-general commanding the army in despatches arraigning the three principal chiefs of bureau in the War Department—the quartermaster-general, the commissary-general, and the chief of ordnance—for inefficiency. And this arraignment General Miles made after seeing the actual result at Tampa of the labors of these officers. . . . . .

"It is immensely characteristic of the administration of the War Department by that chief that he should imagine that he is defending his administration against the criticisms made upon it by showing the specific things that his subordinates have done. . . . Without an intelligent coordination of the efforts of these officers it is evident that the more abundant provision was made the more hopeless would be the chaos that resulted. This was what resulted at Tampa and excited the indignation of General Miles, as it has excited the indignation of every other competent observer who has witnessed it. There was no adequate system for distributing the supplies as they were needed. There were no adequate railroad facilities for handling them, and no attempt seems to have been made to provide such facilities. Everything came on higgledy-piggledy, and every fresh consignment of commissary stores, ordnance stores, or quartermaster's stores made the confusion more hopeless. We have heard of one train-load of dressed beef in refrigerator-cars which was stalled along with miles of other needful supplies at Tampa until the ice melted and the natural results followed. They became so pestiferous that the whole load was dumped into a canal to get rid of it, but it was there so much more offensive and dangerous than it was before that it had to be fished out and destroyed or disinfected at a considerable expense."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, admits that:

"in justice to the military administration, large allowance must be made for the fact that the construction of a great army out of raw materials is a task of huge proportions and infinite complexities. The President and Secretary of War can not possibly be familiar with the qualifications of proposed officers. The highest executive talent does not usually volunteer. The War Department must take what it can get, and must depend upon the indorsements of various advisers."

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* (Dem.) declares that "the statement made by Secretary Alger of what has been accomplished by the War Department in the last two months ought to satisfy even the most vicious and irresponsible of his newspaper critics." And taking direct issue with the New York *Times* for its attacks on the Secretary of War, that paper says:

"We doubt that one of the civilians who has been commissioned through Alger's influence has been assigned to any important station. The regular army officers have directed the distribution and movement of troops, the location of camps, and the purchase of munitions and supplies for the army. In view of 'the appalling unreadiness with which we entered into the conflict,' it is really remarkable that we have done so well in so short a time.

"We do not care a copper for Alger. He is not of our way of thinking on any public question; but he is the head of the War Department and has done as well as any other man could have done. He must depend, in large measure, upon the counsel of the experienced and competent army officers he has gathered about him, and it is time to stop political caterwauling until the ends of patriotism have been served. The President could make no worse mistake than to yield to the pressure of the interested press, which would run his Administration to suit their selfish purpose."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) asserts that Chickamauga has been made the central point of attack by sensationalists, where Gen. H. V. Boynton has shown that the conditions make the camp an ideal one, and that accounts of short rations are manufactured lies. *The Inter Ocean* pitches into the critics in these terms:

"The yellow journals have made it a rule to attack the War Department on the slightest possible excuse. If the railroads leading into Tampa were blocked, the Secretary of War was accused of incompetence. If there was delay in loading the transports at Tampa, the War Department was charged with in efficiency. If the weather was warm at Jacksonville Secretary Alger was vilified for locating a camp there. If the Government declined to pay exorbitant prices for ships to carry troops to the Philippines, the yellow journals urged the removal of Secretary Alger. If the correspondents at Washington could not uncover the secrets of the Government, Secretary Alger was held responsible. There was a concerted effort to make it appear that the old-soldier member of the Cabinet was a failure, and that the army was unequipped and not ready to go to the front because of the dilatory and unbusinesslike methods of the officials of the War Department.

"These criticisms have brought about the publication of extracts from the various bureaus of the War Department giving a complete *résumé* of the work done and the results accomplished since war was declared. The contracts made for transportation, the ordnance ordered to be manufactured, the rations furnished, the operations of the engineer corps, and the records as to all classes of work necessary for equipping an army are set forth in detail. The object of this publication is to give the people information as to what has been done. This is the best possible answer to the misrepresentations and abuse of the curbstone critics.

"Nothing could be worse at such a time than the sniveling and fault-finding of small-minded sensationalists. Fortunately we have not had much of it, but some newspapers supposed to be controlled or conducted by men of average patriotism have stooped to the lowest and most contemptible misrepresentation. In other cases the spirit has been that of the reckless adventurer seeking to create a sensation. It suited the purpose of both classes to misrepresent the situation at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, and Tampa."

COLLAPSE OF LEITER'S WHEAT DEAL.

A MONTH ago the market price of wheat was nearly $2 a bushel; the price is now between 65 and 80 cents. Joseph Leiter, the young Chicago speculator, whose "corner" in wheat had supposedly netted him five or six millions of dollars in profit, comes out of his deal a loser, it is supposed, by two or three millions; and his financial collapse affords the newspapers a chance to moralize on the effects of such operations on society at large and the operator in particular.

Lesson to Populists!—"The one underlying principle, disregard of which has brought swift and deserved ruin to a long series of ambitious speculators, is the rule that 'corner prices' in any market attract new supplies, the existence of which had never been suspected. . . . . .

"One would suppose that the most obtuse Populist might be led to reason by such a dramatic episode as this. The desire of the Populists is to punish those who speculate in the great staples of human consumption, and to attain this end they enact laws that greatly impede the transaction of ordinary business and thus greatly increase the opportunities of speculators. But no punishment ordained by legislative fiat can exceed that which such attempts as that of Mr. Leiter almost infallibly bring on those who engage in them. There are more potent laws than any that Congress can pass, and they are more beneficent in their operation. Time and again these 'corners' of the supply of great staples have been engineered, and time and again have the engineers been hoist with their own petard. There have been several corners in wheat within a few years, and not long since a very powerful syndicate thought to control the supply of copper, but the final result of these operations was not only the impoverishment of those who undertook them, but also the enrichment of a large number of people at their expense."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Nature or Providence?—"There is really no need of legislation to curb large operators in wheat. Nature is the great restrainer. No one, it is said, has yet successfully for a long time cornered the staff of life. Whether it is because there is always too much to corner, the wheat-fields being almost continuously prolific, or

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whether Providence watches with efficient carefulness over such operations against the great food necessity of life, has not been fully demonstrated to all. The fact is, that altho wheat is a necessity, when the price goes up consumption goes down. The people eat something else. This increase of price also brings out new hoards and helps to flood the market, keeping the operators very busy raising funds to buy the wheat, and tending gently, but irresistibly, to break the strongest corner that can be attempted. A pleasant reflection it is that we can buy our flour somewhat cheaper than we could a month ago, and that it will be a long time before another Leiter arises to dash his financial brains against the impossible. But the young man can rejoice in the fact that, this side of Pharoah's time anyway, he is the first person to push cash wheat to the enormous figure of $1.85. But $9,500,000 is a great deal too much to pay for that 'bubble reputation.'"—*The Post, Hartford.*

The "Natural-Condition" Theory.—"Cash wheat has dropped $1 in thirty days, July wheat 50 cents, of which 11½ cents represents the fall since Saturday, and September 25 cents. The market reports are full of rumors of disaster to speculators, and the Napoleonic Leiter is reported as having lost his big profits on May wheat, and is even pictured as on the verge of bankruptcy.

"All of which throws curious light on the theory so valiantly set up and defended that Leiter did not influence the price of wheat, but merely foresaw the high prices which natural conditions would produce and took advantage of them.

"The collapse shows the whole enterprise to be merely a colossal gambling game, with the food supply of the world for counters and the people as the inevitable losers. The sordid phases of gambling are not lacking. Leiter's 'pals' in Minneapolis are said to have sold him out by dumping their wheat on the market without warning to him. There is a grand snarl of recriminations and objurgations. The men who a fortnight ago were blandly saying that not they but 'natural conditions' made wheat dear are now bitterly accusing each other of having let it become cheap.

"Whether Leiter won or lost is immaterial. His apparent collapse makes all the more complete the evidence that by monopolizing wheat he has spread starvation and misery throughout the world. It is fit punishment if his tainted wealth has been swept away now, but his guilt has in no wise been carried off with it."—*The Journal, New York.*

Wheat, Poker, and Craps.—"The situation may be a trying one for the young man, but it is not a public calamity or matter for general regret, as it is when a merchant or a manufacturer doing a business as large goes down. There is just as much wheat in the country as there was before, and it will get to the mouths of the hungry just as rapidly as if Mr. Leiter were still the 'Young Napoleon of the pit.' Gambling in wheat is regarded by many people as more respectable than poker, just as poker is more respectable than craps or policy, but the moral distinction between the four is fine enough to pass through the eye of a needle without the preparatory use of a compress.

"Indeed, such moral advantage as there may be in the case lies in favor of poker and craps. Men and boys do frequently play those games for the incidental excitement, but no man who plays with the ticker for any length of time is actuated by any other desire than to accumulate money which he has not earned. When such a man goes down, the heavier his loss the more impressive the warning. The effect on the real business community which grows and sells and buys and manufactures wheat and supplies flour is trifling. The lesson of the case is for other adventurous speculators who would have been tempted by Leiter's success to attempt to 'corner' the market. They will now, perhaps, reflect that the market has the same tendency to remain open that water has to run down hill."—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

"The Western Farmer."—"It is the old lesson and the old moral. No comment on that score is needed. 'But he put millions of dollars into the pockets of the Western farmers.' That may be, but he held prices so far above their legitimate level for a time as to draw upon the world's markets the sweepings of every granary on earth, and to bring forth at the end of a season of scarcity a visible supply larger than that of a year ago to pound upon the market and depress prices unduly at the very beginning of a world's harvest which promises far to exceed any ever before grown. It is safe to say that the American farmer will sell his 1898 crop for considerably less than he would have sold it had the Leiter speculation never taken place."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE VICTORY FOR GOLD IN THE OREGON ELECTION.

UNOFFICIAL returns from the state election held in Oregon, June 6, show a plurality of about 9,000 for T. T. Geer, the Republican candidate for governor, on a platform which declared as follows:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debts; we declare that the interests of all classes and all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system."

The opposition combined on a free-silver fusion ticket, and the press in general compares the result to that of the Presidential year. McKinley's plurality in 1896 was only 2,040, and, altho the Republican candidate for judge of the supreme court had a plurality of 14,316, the vote for the Democratic and Populist candidates together exceeded McKinley's by 4,300. At the gubernatorial election in 1894 the Republican candidate had a plurality of 15,001, but a minority of 5,000 in the total vote cast. Two Republican Congressmen are returned by increased pluralities, and the legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Mitchell (Sil. Rep.), will contain 67 Republicans to 23 opposition, whereas the present legislature contains 64 Republicans to 27 opposition. Some Western comments on the result are appended.

The Money Issue.—"If we send to Congress demo-Populists, silverists, and currency fiatists, they will join in the attack on the basis of the money system of the country, and will do their part to increase the menace of change from the gold standard to the slough and mire of an inflated and debased currency. The only security against this at the present time lies in support and success of the Republican Party. It was the sense of this danger that brought to the support of McKinley the hundreds of thousands of Democrats whose votes saved the cause in 1896. The issue is still the same, exactly the same; and it appealed in this election with even more force, because the country is at war."—*The Oregonian (Rep.), Portland.*

A Straight Fight.—"The victory is a notable one and was gained in a straight fight for protection and sound money. The people of Oregon had around them proofs of the prosperity which comes from a protective tariff, and they could easily recall what different conditions prevailed in the years when the Wilson-Gorman tariff was on our statute-books. They had convincing evidence that the maintenance of the gold standard did not prevent a return of good prices, good wages, and abundant work for all, and with this evidence before them they were not to be misled by the vain clamors of calamity howlers demanding the overthrow of the existing monetary standard and a venturesome experiment with free silver, greenbacks, or fiat money of any kind."—*The Call (Rep.), San Francisco.*

"The Oregon election returns show that the war is turning public sentiment strongly toward the Republican side. In rural precincts where Bryan got a majority there are large Republican gains, and the whole State indorses the Administration in its gubernatorial and legislative vote. Should the Democracy make the blunder of opposing necessary war measures in Congress, including those of revenue and annexation, we shall look for a tidal wave of Oregon enthusiasm to sweep through all the States next fall and give the Republican Party the most comprehensive indorsement of recent years."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

"Senator Mitchell's position in favor of silver caused his downfall in the last session of the legislature. The issue was fought out this year on the most emphatic gold-standard issue, and a grand victory was won on that issue, notwithstanding Mr. Mitchell's opposition and work with the silverites to defeat the Republican ticket and platform. If the election in Oregon means anything it is that no free silverite or fiatist will be even an important factor in that State hereafter, much less Mitchell. He is deader, politically, than Pennoyer."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Tacoma.*

Rout for Fusionists.—"The full returns are not in from Oregon, but enough is known to show that the Republican victory

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has been complete, brilliant, and immensely instructive. The state ticket is successful by large majorities, the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and both Congressmen are returned; and, not the least important and significant, a Republican mayor is elected in Portland, and the doom of Pennoyerism, with all its attendant infamies, is sealed.

"The victory in the Webfoot State must be ascribed primarily to the force of an irresistible public sentiment favorable to the Republican Party, to the decay of Bryanism, and to the inharmony and friction among the several allied silver parties. The campaign was waged on national issues, and the line between the opposing parties and their respective platforms and principles was closely and clearly drawn. The Republican campaign was embarrassed by a serious schism in Multnomah county and the fusion organization by a bolt of middle-of-the-road Populists. These handicaps may fairly be said to have offset each other, and the issue was squarely determined between the advocates of the gold standard and the silver standard, between sound money and half-fiat money, between the honest dollar and the dishonest dollar. A collateral issue was the conduct of the war by the McKinley Administration, and the result is in a certain sense a test of the popularity of the war and an emphatic indorsement of the President's measures and methods."—*The Post-Intelligencer* (*Rep.*), *Seattle*.

Evil Effects of Fusion.—"Not much attention has been paid to the result of the Oregon election, but the Helena *Independent*, in the course of some comments upon it, has this to say:

"'The failure of the union of forces, in the form of fusion, will have its influence in the forthcoming campaign. It will direct attention to the fact that the natural tendency of fusion is to destroy party organization, and that the best results are obtained, when a common purpose is sought, by making the fight under the banner of the strongest organization. Referring to the situation in Montana, *The Independent* has had frequent occasion to offer this view of the case, and to insist that the battle for bimetalism can be most successfully waged under the leadership of the Democratic Party, inviting to its support all who believe the free and unlimited coinage of silver is the paramount issue of the day.'

"There is no doubt but that the first and strongest tendency of fusion is to destroy party lines, and this very fact weakens the cause for which fusion is invoked. Attempts have been made to bring about fusion in Utah, but they have met with nothing but discouragement, and should meet with nothing but that. The fight for silver in this State should be made under the banner of Democracy. So far as fusion is concerned, it would be suicidal for the Democrats of Utah to consent to it for a single moment, or for any cause."—*The Herald* (*Dem.*), *Salt Lake City*.

Artificial Prosperity in Oregon.—"But there will be no rejoicing among the hungry hordes in Eastern cities; none among the stranded cotton-spinners of New England or the cotton-planters of the South; not one man whose home has been sold by a mortgage foreclosure; not one who can not obtain work to feed his hungry children; not one who sees that his property is worth 2 per cent. less this year than it was last, will rejoice. The Oregon victory for a further appreciation of gold, which is not 100 per cent. above its natural price measured by anything that the farmer, the fisherman, or the artisan produces, is chiefly due, we take it, to *The Oregonian*. It is a strong paper, and there was no journal to effectively combat its sophistries, that could at the same time reach its patrons. It preached the inviolability and the justice of the gold standard; it impeached either the sense or the integrity of all who opposed it, and the causes named above, the misfortunes of the outside world and the Klondike boom, gave a specious semblance of truth to its arguments. It speaks well for the power of the great newspaper; it is not a high compliment to the thinking ability of its patrons. Again, the war was on, and to vote for the right this year in Oregon would have had a look of repudiating an Administration in the throes of a war.

"There was no surprise in the result, for really Oregon is very prosperous this year, and prosperity is an argument which the average man does not care to combat. That it is a prosperity as artificial as it was unexpected does not matter. It is sufficient to the average web-foot that it exists."—*The Tribune* (*Ind.*), *Salt Lake City*.

"Oregon's Latest Shame."—"Once more the one-man power has triumphed in Oregon.

"By virtue of hard, red gold, supplied by a rich banker who, almost a wreck in mind and body, had fixed his eyes on a seat in the United States Senate, and who commanded the services of the boss who has controlled the politics of the State for many long years, a Republican majority has again been counted. The people of the Webfoot State must bow to the yoke for another term, while the goldbug banker goes back to the Senate and the creatures of State Senator Simon fatten from the public crib.

"There is no State in the Union wherein the one-man power is so potent, where the ballot-box is so boldly tampered with, or where votes are so openly marketed as in Oregon. The methods of the ring of that State are worse than those of Tweed or Croker. Oregon is the blackest black sheep in our flock, thanks to the gold of Portland's biggest bank and the machinations of Boss Simon."—*The Times* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Denver*.

THE WAR IN THE MAGAZINES.

THREE papers in the June magazines, written by experts, Captain Mahan, Professor Hollis, and Captain Parker, afford substantial help to an understanding of the factors that enter into modern naval strategy and military effectiveness. The general reader, unfamiliar with the technicalities of construction of sea-fighting machines and the handling of armies may find profit in comparing his views of warfare with the statements contained in these articles, which we review below.

Popular Naval Fallacies.—Capt. A. T. Mahan, writing in *Harper's Magazine*, gives quietus to several "Current Fallacies upon Naval Subjects." He dwells upon two thoughts, namely: That effective defense does not consist primarily in power to protect, but in power to injure; and that a powerful navy is as often a preventive of war as a cause of victory. The "fallacies," which, in defense of his position, he takes up and replies to one by one, we reproduce in the order in which he gives them:

"1. That the United States needs a navy 'for defense only.'"

This error arises from a confusion of the political idea of defense with the military conduct of a war begun in defense. A war for defense, once begun, must be carried on just like any other war, and will need a navy of the same sort. "Among all masters of military art, it is a thoroughly accepted principle that a mere defensive war means military ruin, and therefore national disaster," because it leaves the enemy "at ease regarding his own interests and at liberty to choose his own time and manner of fighting."

"2. That a navy 'for defense only' means for the immediate defense of our seaports and coast-line; an allowance also being made for scattered cruisers to prey upon an enemy's commerce."

If we depend upon forts and coast-defense ships, an enemy might harry our coast with a small squadron; but if we have, say twenty battle-ships in commission, no European nation except England could spare twenty-five battle-ships, which would be needed to meet our fleet. No nation would attack us hastily if we were able to strike back, which we could not do with coast-defense vessels. Commerce, too, is destroyed, not by picking off ships here and there with light cruisers, but by placing a fleet directly across the lines of trade. In enforcing the Monroe doctrine, every war will have to be one of aggression, not defense.

"3. That if we go beyond this, by acquiring any territory over seas, either by negotiation or conquest, we step at once to the need of having a navy larger than the largest, which is that of Great Britain, now the largest in the world."

Our navy would need to be only larger than the fleet which the enemy could spare. In the Monroe doctrine we already have a contract on our hands as large as if all South America were a United States colony.

"4. That the difficulty of doing this, and the expense involved, are the greater because of the rapid advances in naval improvement, which it is gravely said make a ship obsolete in a very few years; or, to use a very favorite hyperbole, she becomes obsolete

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before she can be launched. The assertion of the rapid obsolescence of ships of war will be dwelt upon, in the hopes of contravening it."

This is only a half-truth. Ships a trifle out of date may be far from useless.

"5. After this paper had been written, the calamity to the United States ship *Maine*, in the harbor of Havana, elicited, from the mourning and consternation of the country, the evident tokens of other unreasoning apprehensions—springing from imperfect knowledge and vague impressions—which at least should be noticed cursorily, and if possible appeased."

If the explosion was internal, it does not prove that a battle-ship is liable to blow itself up at any time. Railroad disasters and collisions at sea do not prevent people from travel. The fact that the *Maine* disaster was unprecedented is an answer to the fear that battle-ships are unsafe. If the explosion was external, it can only be said that no such widespread explosion would be likely to occur in battle.

"Uncertain Factors in Naval Conflicts."—A great battle-ship is often thought of by the landsman as a big, intricate machine, full of explosives, which can be blown up or sunk with its hundreds of lives, by a single well-placed shot or torpedo from the enemy. Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis contributes to *The Atlantic Monthly* an article in which he aims to dispel this idea. He says:

"The ill-fated *Captain* which capsized in the British Channel, the *Victoria* sunk by collision, and lately the *Maine* have partly destroyed our faith in every floating thing made of iron or steel. People forget that about the time the *Captain* was capsized the English wooden sailing-vessel *Eurydice* suffered the same fate off the Isle of Wight; that her sister-ship left the West Indies never to be heard of again; that altho the *Victoria* was sunk by a ram, so also was the wooden frigate *Cumberland* when struck by the *Merrimac;* and that the end of the *Maine* was paralleled by that of the *Albemarle*."

However much we may distrust the floating steel machines, they are the best we have:

"One thing we know well, and that is the absolute uselessness of wooden hulls as opposed to iron and steel. One large battle-ship of the latest construction would have been fatal to the whole of both fleets at Trafalgar, and one modern commerce-destroyer could probably have swept from the sea the entire commerce of England during Nelson's time."

The much-feared torpedo and ram are fatal when they strike, but actual experience has shown that vigilance and prompt action are good protections from their attack. No ship under headway has ever been sunk by a torpedo.

Mr. Hollis's article deals almost entirely with the battle-ship, as that is the only craft designed to stand up against modern guns. The boilers, engines, steering-gear, and other vital parts of the ship are below the water-line, protected by heavy armor:

"The forward and after parts of a battle-ship contain nothing of vital importance above the water-line, and therefore are not protected by armor. A three-foot thickness of corn pith is packed in along the sides to prevent the entrance of water in case the metal be riddled. No great damage could be done, as the ship could use her guns even tho the ends were converted into pepper-boxes."

As to the fear that the multitude of new and untried machines may fail in the actual shock of battle:

"All these constructions have proceeded along the line of theory, as our naval officers have pictured in their minds the contingencies likely to arise in action; but it is hard to believe that practical experience will justify any very vital changes. . . . . .

"For a generation we have designed steam-boilers, bridges, ships, and buildings upon theory, and few great disasters have followed when the laws of science have been faithfully observed. Technical men are not more afraid of a boiler which carries two hundred pounds of steam than of one which carries only twenty. The same factor of safety is provided in both cases, and both boilers are reliable in service. In fact, we have found high-pressure boilers the more reliable, as greater care has been taken in their design and construction. The same thing may be said of the higher power guns, and we can fire a shot weighing half a ton with as much safety as our forefathers could fire a shot weighing twenty-four pounds. Hence it would seem unreasonable to expect such disastrous results as we are sometimes led to anticipate. The battle of the Yalu showed that an armored ship could go into action, suffer a terrific fire, and still have the ability to steam out of action and proceed to a place of safety."

"It is almost certain to be the small things," says Mr. Hollis, "which give trouble under stress." The layman has heard so much about the telephones and speaking-tubes, that the whole system of directing the ship appears very delicate and fragile. But the ship can fight without them:

"The cutting of one of these tubes or wires would bring another, or reserve, into use, and the cutting of them all would throw the conning-tower out of action. But even this would not necessarily impair the fighting efficiency, as the central station below the conning-tower would still be available. If worse came to worst, a system of communication could be established by stationing a line of men along the berth-deck."

But, at worst, the American battle-ship would have only another battle-ship to contend with, and one would be as liable to derangement as the other. This reduces the problem to one of men:

"It is an axiom to say that with equally good ships on both sides the result of a fight will depend upon the steadiness, the intelligence, and the training of the men. After all, it is they who form the chief factor in these days as they did in the past, when our weapons and ships were of a more elementary type. The ability and bravery of our seamen can not be questioned. One of the finest episodes in history is the sinking of the *Cumberland* at Hampton Roads. Her crew went down firing the guns until the ship was submerged, and the flag was never lowered. In calculating the chances of victory we must take into account the dispositions and character of our opponents. Any deficiency in their mechanical knowledge and skill is certain to invite defeat. Bravery goes for naught in the presence of machinery, if a people be hampered by tradition and methods belonging to the Middle Ages. Evidence for the present case may be gathered from the behavior of the descendants of the Spaniards in South America. The machinery of their ships has always suffered except in the hands of foreign engineers, principally Scotch and English, hired for the purpose."

The battle-ship's effectiveness, rather than its vulnerability, is the really unknown quantity.

"In conclusion, it may be said that the machine is not an untried factor in warfare. Its possibilities are really the unknown quantity to be determined in practise. Our guns will probably do just what they are expected to do, and unless a new weapon, more certain and deadly than anything we now have, be devised, a single naval battle is likely to affect only the arrangement of details in the future. The qualities of the men must, after all, remain the determining element, and we have no cause to think that they have changed."

Officering and Arming Volunteers.—Capt. James Parker, United States Army (*North American Review*), believes that in case of attack or invasion a volunteer army of at least 400,000 men is needed in addition to the regular army and the active militia. This body would require 16,000 competent officers, and to secure them Captain Parker would have three military academies instead of one, the graduates, organized as a reserve, to be always at the service of the Government by law. He would get instructors of volunteers also from the regular army, by means of an order which the War Department already has power to issue, providing for the examination of the non-commissioned officers, and the issuance of certificates which would go far toward securing them commissions in the volunteer army. He would also have the

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United States improve the National Guard as a school of instruction.

Captain Parker thinks that there has been improvement in our army staff department, in providing general army equipment, and in the supply departments; but he thinks the nation should have a reserve stock of half a million rifles and carbines, and that there is no excuse for the failure of the Government to make effective provision for obtaining field arms and small arms, or refusing to keep large quantities of ammunition on hand.

A New Labor Commission.—To the recent enactment of an interstate-railway-arbitration law, Congress last week added another piece of labor legislation, providing for the establishment of an "industrial commission." The commission is to consist of five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice-President; five members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, and nine other persons, who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments, to be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and business, and to report to Congress and suggest such legislation as it may deem best on these subjects. It shall furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various States, in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer, and the consumer. The commission shall give reasonable time for hearings, if deemed necessary, and if necessary it may appoint a sub-commission or sub-commissions of its own members to make investigation in any part of the United States, the expense not to exceed $50,000 a year. The commission may report from time to time to Congress, and shall at the close of its labors submit a final report. The term of the commission shall be two years. The measure has received considerable commendation, altho little attention had been called to its progress by journals of any political party. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that the commission can collect most valuable data. "But experience shows that Congress gives as little heed to the reports of such commissions as to the messages of the President of the United States. Sixteen years ago a competent commission, impartially selected by President Arthur to revise the tariff, made a report recommending a reduction of 20 per cent. in the duties on imports, and Congress responded immediately after receiving the report by increasing the duties. The most careful deductions of political economy have small weight in Congress against the doctrines and interests of party. The philosopher Hobbes long ago discovered that men would dispute the axioms of geometry when they had a strong interest in so doing."

WILL THE BIG SENTINEL LET HIM SLIP IN AT LAST?
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AGUINALDO.

We rather like your style,
Aguinaldo.
You are at it all the while,
Aguinaldo.
You step right out and fight,
And you hit with all your might,
And you make the Dons a sight,
Aguinaldo.

And when all's said and done,
Aguinaldo.
We'll remember you, my son,
Aguinaldo.
You're the friend of Uncle Sam,
And you'll find he's not a clam
When he hands around the jam,
Aguinaldo.

—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

A NEW ten-million dollar Austrian brewery is to be set up in Milwaukee. This looks like Austrian intervention.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

IT seems to be something of a question with the Spanish Government whether it can live through either peace or war.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

THE Oregon election goes to show what the Administration can do when it has fifteen months in which to put an army in the field.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

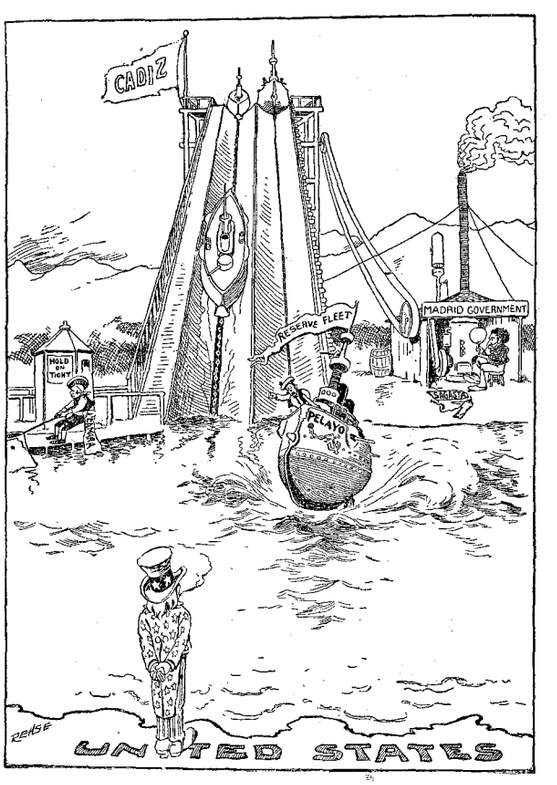
THERE is a good deal of heroism and romance in the present war—the Americans doing the heroic and the Spaniards the romancing.—*The Herald, Salt Lake City.*

"THE boy King of Spain has thirty-seven titles."

"Is that so? If he can hang on for a few years he may be able to pay off Spain's debts by marrying an American heiress."—*The News, Chicago.*

WHAT the Chicago *Tribune* calls "a typical American regiment" is the 2d Illinois volunteers, which is made up of 792 American-born men, 71 natives of Germany, 28 of Canada, 27 of Norway, 24 each of Sweden and England, 15 of Ireland, 8 each of Scotland and Denmark, and one or more each of Russia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, Bohemia, India, Palestine, Poland, South Africa, Belgium, Servia, and Cuba.

"AND now, Johnnie," said the Sunday-school teacher, "tell me the fourth commandment." Johnnie hung his head. "Dear me," said the teacher, "can't you remember it?" Johnnie evidently couldn't. "What is it about?" Johnnie couldn't tell that either. "Well, I'll help you," said the teacher. "I'll tell you a word or two, and may be then it will come back to you. Now listen carefully. Don't lose a word. 'Remember the——'" "Hold on," cried Johnnie. "Remember the *Maine*."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*



SUMMER AMUSEMENT AT CADIZ.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SONGS FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY.

THE history of the American navy ought to furnish, it would seem, plenty of inspiration to the American ballad-maker. Yet our more noted poets have been singularly chary of tributes to our naval heroes, and one looks almost in vain in the pages of Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, and Poe for commemoration of the deeds of Decatur and Jones, Hull and Bainbridge, Lawrence and Perry. George H. Boker has not unworthily sung of the naval exploits of the Civil War, and now we find that Dewey's exploit has, among other more momentous consequences that may be attributed to it, called into existence a little volume of breezy and virile ballads from Wallace Rice and Barrett Eastman.

Not that anything is said about Dewey; but the ballads (entitled "Under the Stars and Other Songs of the Sea") are about the American navy, and are dedicated "To the Wider Patriotism." The Anglo-Saxon alliance comes in for a song, and, under the title of "The First American Sailors," the deeds of Gilbert and Drake and Raleigh and Grenville and Hawkins are celebrated.

John Paul Jones put to sea in the *Ranger* flying the first naval ensign of America, the device of the coiled serpent with the warning, "Don't Tread On Me." But off the coast of France the flag came down and another was flung to the breeze:

When daylight came and the lips of the sky were red on the lips of the sea,
The bos'n piped, "All hands on deck!" and up on the deck came we;
There stood the Captain with folded arms as we ranged ourselves in line,
And said not a word that ever we heard, but we saw his eyeballs shine.

We looked at him and he looked at us and, silent still, he laid
His hand on the halliards and lowered straight the flag we so proudly displayed.
"What is this?" we asked. "Has he traitor turned? By God! it shall go right hard,
But we stretch his neck from the quarter-deck to the end of yonder yard!"

The Captain read our thoughts and smiled, then raised his hand, and said:
"When I am false to my land, my men, may lightning strike me dead!
I have lowered the flag, 'tis true; but see! another its place will take—
The Stars and Stripes of the Thirteen States shall fly in the place of the Snake."
And when the flag at the mainmast top was floating free and clear,
Captain and crew their voices joined three times in a thunderous cheer—
Cheered till the echo came back to us from out of the rocking shrouds,
Cheered till it seemed the sound of our cheers would pierce the purple clouds.

Decatur, with seventy-five men, in the *Mastico*, stole by night alongside the *Philadelphia*, in the hands of the Algerines, lying at anchor near Tripoli, boarded her, and set her afire:

Then close to the frigate's side we came,
Made fast to her unforbid—
Six of us bold in the heathen dress,
The rest of us lying hid.

But one who saw us hiding there,
"*Americano!*" cried.
Then straight we rose and made a rush
Pell-mell up the frigate's side.

Midshipman MORRIS was first aboard,
DECATUR and LAWS came then,
And the rest of us with our cutlasses,
Nearly a hundred men.

Less than a hundred men were we,
And the heathen were twenty score;
But a Yankee sailor in those old days
Liked odds of one to four.

. . . . . .

Some we found in the black of the hold,
Some to the fo'c's'le fled,
But all in vain; we sought them out
And left them lying dead.

Till at last no soul but Christian souls
Upon that ship was found;
The twenty score were dead, and we,
The hundred, safe and sound.

And, stumbling over the tangled dead,
The deck a crimson tide,
We fired the ship from keel to shrouds
And tumbled over the side.

Then out to sea we sailed once more
With the world as light as day,
And the flames revealed a hundred sail
Of the heathen there in the bay.

All suddenly the red light paled,
And the rain rang out on the sea;
Then—a dazzling flash, a deafening roar,
Between us and Tripoli!

Then, nothing behind us and nothing before,
Only the silence and rain;
And the jaw of the sea took hold of our bows
And cast us up again.

Bainbridge in the *Norfolk* runs across a French privateer off the Cuban coast, burns her to the water's edge, and finds that a sister-ship to the Frenchman is fitting out in Havana:

So WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE turns about,
Lays for the Havannah a course straight out,
And says to the Spaniard, loud and clear,
"I want that other French privateer!"
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

The Spaniard laughs at the *Norfolk* brig,
For she is little, and Spain is big:—
The *Norfolk* is of the good old sort,
And, single-handed, blockades that port,
Sing hey, for the Yankee cruiser!

They can't get in, they can't get out,
For BAINBRIDGE stands there sure and stout,
And when he aims a Yankee gun
Its bullet straight to the mark will run,
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

A Spanish ship puts out to fight,
A Spanish ship puts back in fright;
She learns, from the weight of the *Norfolk's* ball,
If not so big, she is not small,
Sing hey, for the Yankee cruiser!

With a flutt'ring sail the word's sent out
That Spain has turned to the rightabout;
She wishes to do what we think fair,—
And won't we meet her half-way there?
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

We meet her at the privateer,
The which we burn, like her sister dear;
And then the *Norfolk* puts to sea,
After teaching the Spaniard a thing or three,
Sing hey, for the Yankee cruiser!

All this was in the good old days
With naught to blame and much to praise,
And, now we've come to days quite new,
The self-same thing is just as true,
Sing ho, for our bold commander!

And now again America's ships are sailing the seas ready for action:

Tell me what sail the seas
Under the stars?
Ships, and ships' companies,
Off to the wars:

Steel are the ship's great sides,
Steel are her guns,
Backward she thrusts the tides,
Swiftly she runs;

Steel is the sailor's heart,
Stalwart his arm,
His the Republic's part
Through cloud and storm.

Tell me what standard rare
Streams from the spars?
Red stripes and white they bear,
Blue, with bright stars.

Red for brave hearts that burn
With liberty,
White for the peace they earn
Making men free;

Stars for the Heaven above,—
Blue for the deep,—
Where, in their country's love,
Heroes shall sleep.

Tell me why on the breeze
These banners blow?
Ships, and ships' companies
Eagerly go

Warring, like all our line,
Freedom to friend
Under this starry sign,
True to the end:

Fair is the Flag's renown,
Sacred her scars,
Sweet the death she shall crown
Under the stars.

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AMERICAN CHARACTER IN AMERICAN NOVELS.

FIFTEEN notable novels of American life and by American writers are bunched together by a critic in the *The Edinburgh Review* (April) and, examined critically as to the revelations they make of American character. The list begins with "Democracy," published anonymously in 1882, and includes works by Miss Wilkins, Harold Frederic, Gertrude Atherton, Henry B. Fuller, James Lane Allen, Stephen Crane, Richard Harding Davis, Alice Brown, R. J. Stimson, Clinton Ross, and Charles G. D. Roberts. All these, the critic thinks, belong, in a certain

MISS MARY E. WILKINS.

sense, to a single school, since none of them are romance writers, narrating incident for its own sake, but all narrate incident for the purpose of displaying character. They are all realists, or naturalists, trying to portray life precisely as they see it, and for this fact Mr. W. D. Howells is to be credited:

" . . . the delicate and fastidious art of Mr. Howells has been admired, decried, ridiculed, eulogized, but always studied, till it has ended by compelling a tribute of widespread imitation. Even Mr. Bret Harte in these latter days has come under the spell, abandoning to inferior artists his own province of six-shooters, mining-camps, and gentlemanly ruffians, in order that he, too, might detail the innumerable futile reasons why a certain young man does not propose to a certain young woman, or why a certain young woman does not accept a certain young man. But he, like all the others, has totally failed to catch that gentle, pervasive, yet evasive, humor, which never deserts Mr. Howells, except when he is vindicating the claims of some American writer to rank with Æschylus and Homer. This humor is the special distinction, the saving grace of Mr. Howells, and it enables him to cope successfully with the problem of naturalism, which he has set to himself in its severest form."

The result of Mr. Howells's influence has been "an extraordinary concentration of intelligence upon the task of portraying not merely individual character but the character of communities," and "no country in the world's history has ever offered a better chance for such works of art," by reason of the varieties of community life to be found within our borders.

What, then, are the impressions of American character to be gained from these novelists? The critic takes up the novels separately and analyzes the plot and the characters for light on this question. Here is one of the generalizations which he evolves from this analysis:

"The American people are above all nonconformist; one feels that in Mr. Harold Frederic's merciless study of their religious phases; one feels it in Mr. Fuller's sketches of Chicago, with its riches won since yesterday, conscientiously endeavoring to invent social forms and adopt luxuries, yet ill at ease among them. The old Puritan breaks out in spite of deep carpets piled over him and butlers sitting on his head. One sees nonconformity even in Mr. Stephen Crane's sketches of American war, where every soldier in the ranks is a critic; but one sees it most of all in Miss Wilkins, and one realizes from her that New England is the true matrix of the American type. Americans may have got from elsewhere their versatility, their calculating power, and their passion for novelty; but they took from New England the quality which they themselves call grit."

Here is one of the types common to many of the novels:

"We do not know if Mr. Frederic meant to draw a prig [Celia, in 'The Damnation of Theron Ware'], but he has drawn one; and the type recurs endlessly in these novels. A girl or boy goes away from home, acquires a culture that is not granted to the home circle, returns home, and takes upon herself or himself most intolerably on the strength of it. Celia has her quarter of the Maddens' house set apart for her and furnished after her designs. She treats her family with the profound contempt that is born of conscious superiority. This mad worship of a little knowledge, this willingness to constitute class distinctions even in the bosom of a family, seems to us the least attractive feature of American life. These young people take blandly the chances offered them as a right, and, having taken them, they accept the resulting separation as a natural and by no means deplorable consequence. The education which they get does not teach them how to behave, and Celia certainly behaves as badly as a young woman can do."

And again on the same point:

"But the main point is that Patience ['Patience Sparhawk,' by Gertrude Atherton] is a prig, like Celia and the rest of them. The same intellectual intoxication produced by a very small draft of culture breeds the same sense of elevation to a higher plane, and the same contemptuous pity for the less illuminated. Illumination seems working over the whole continent of America very much as it worked in the respective instances of Mr. Ware and Miss Madden."

Here is still another type of character, from Mr. Fuller's "With the Procession":

"Mrs. Bates, David Marshall's old flame and Jane's friend, has a house whose glories rival Solomon's Temple; but she lives her real life in two little rooms hidden away at the back, and furnished with ugly old carpets and papers like those familiar to her infancy. Yet Mrs. Bates is not a snob at all, but a very charming woman; she merely has the misfortune of living in a society which has not been able to assimilate all that is poured into it, in the way of ideas as well as of money. She knows that she ought to have certain ideas as well as certain furniture and upholstery; and her life goes in a pathetic struggle to live up to both of them."

Two characters from Miss Wilkins's "Pembroke" are given as revelations of human nature in New England:

"For years he [Richard Alger] had been coming—for years the village had been asking, When will Richard Alger marry Sylvy Crane? For years she had been hoping and palpitating while youth faded, but his life had grown 'set' in its mechanical continuance, and he had never been able to depart so far from his habits as to speak. So when she gets back late, and finds that Richard Alger has come and gone, she knows that this is the end. On the last evening he had got almost out of his track; for the first time in all those years he had come to sit by her on her sofa; he had half begun a declaration; but the clock struck ten, and that was the invariable signal for his departure. So her absence on the next evening was an insuperable rebuff—he gave up coming.

"Have these people blood in their veins at all? one asks one-

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self. Sometimes, it appears. Rebecca Thayer was in love with William Berry, whose father kept a grocery store, and a charming scene describes how the girl goes to make her purchases there, shy and half unwilling. Then comes the day when William's miserly old father authorizes his children to invite the neighborhood to a cherry party; and when the cherries are eaten the old man—it is a study of mania—comes to the guests asking payment for them. William Berry is nearly beside himself with shame, till Rebecca goes to him and throws her arms about his neck in a tumult of pity."

As to Miss Wilkins's characters in general:

"She has studied her New England folk to the marrow of their bones, and she portrays them, as an artist should, unsparingly, yet lovingly; perhaps, in her artist's desire for unity of effect, insisting almost too much upon certain leading qualities. Yet the essential features of her New England folk are not merely local; one recognizes behind the New England farmer that hard foundation upon which is built up the most composite of all types—the modern American. Will and conscience are the qualities which dominate in her stories like passions; they run to tragic or grotesque excesses, as in other races love or the fighting instinct will do; they merge into one another, and the passion for self-assertion becomes only another form of dogged resolution in carrying out a purely individual conception of duty."

Some of the opinions expressed by the critic relative to various novelists will be of interest. Bret Harte's stories of the Western life "at their best rank among the world's masterpieces." "Democracy" is the one political novel which shows us life in Washington "sketched once and for all by the hand of a master." Harold Frederic's "Theron Ware" is "the strongest American novel of recent years and the most fully representative." Miss Wilkins has "founded a school." Allen's "Choir Invisible" is "a beautiful work," "a real effort of the creative imagination, a real addition to the literature of its country, and one which should serve as a fruitful and permanent example." Mr. Crane is notable for what he promises rather than for what he has performed: "We set Mr. Crane's promise beside the performance of Mr. Frederic, Mr. Allen, and Miss Wilkins as the best that modern American literature has to show."

Finally, of "the American school" as a whole—including, with those already named in the beginning of this article, Thomas Nelson Page, Hamlin Garland, and F. T. Clark—we are told:

"Altogether, the school of American novelists actually existing is rich in widely varied excellence of manner and widely varied range of interest. It is essentially conscientious in its workmanship and serious, even scientific, in aim; upon the whole, a body of literature which is not marked out by any commanding achievement, but which, by its high average of power and vitality, might do honor to any age and any country."

"THE IDEAL TRAINING OF THE AMERICAN GIRL."

THIS is the title which is given to a thought-provoking article (*The Forum*, June) by Thomas Davidson; but the title is misleading. It treats of the education rather than the training of the American girl, and Mr. Davidson himself makes very clear the distinction between the two. Training is that part of education which is designed to fit one for the vocation of life, which has for its aim business or professional success. Education is the broader term that includes development of the powers for the sole purpose of culture—the making of a life rather than the making of a living. This latter aim, the aim of culture, should be the sole aim, Mr. Davidson insists, of the college, while erudition and professional training are the aim of the university; but "it seems impossible for our college faculties even to distinguish" between them.

In what respects should the education of the American girl differ from that of the American boy? This leads to another inquiry: What are the special functions of women in the institutions of moral life—the functions which they alone can perform, or can perform better than men? Mr. Davidson admits that it is almost impossible to name a career for which women have not shown themselves in some degree suited; but for some careers they are less well suited and for some better suited than men. In searching for a general principle to guide us, he concludes that women are wont to respond emotionally to individual and concrete cases more quickly than men; while the latter are more apt, through reflection, to base their actions on consciously recognized general principles. He says in support of this statement:

"This comes out curiously in school-life. If, when a theme for an essay is set to a mixed class of young men and women, distinct directions be given as to form, method, and length, and the sources of information named, the young women will do best. If, on the contrary, no directions or references are given, and the pupils are left to shift for themselves, so that research and originality are called for, the young men will do best. I have often made this experiment.

"We may say, then, that, while men are best fitted for those occupations that call for reflection, original thought, and the discovery of new principles, women are best fitted for those that call for the ready application of old and well-known principles. This is attested in numerous ways by the facts of history. Women cling to old habits, customs, and fashions—not to speak of superstitions and religions—much longer than men; while they rarely show themselves inventors, even in their own sphere of activity."

Applying this general principle to the subject of education, we find that three things are to be steadily kept in view in the education of girls:

"(1) They must be educated as free beings, as beings who are ends in and for themselves, and whose relations to institutions are to be freely entered upon, not imposed from without; (2) they must receive such instruction as shall enable them to maintain this attitude toward the domestic, economic, social, political, and religious worlds; and (3) they must be prepared to fill the positions of wife and mother, should they freely decide to place themselves therein."

So far as the first of these aims is concerned, there need be no very great difference between the education of girls and of boys, and here the writer puts in a few vigorous words in defense of coeducation. So far as education for culture is concerned—that is, precollegiate and collegiate education—everything is gained and nothing lost by coeducation. "There is no country in the world in which the relations between the sexes are so simple, natural, free, and healthy as in the United States, and this, it can hardly be doubted, is largely due to coeducation." The exclusion of women from our older colleges is a mere remnant of medievalism and of a barbarian view of woman.

The elective system in our colleges comes in for some equally vigorous condemnation. From the standpoint of spiritual culture, it is "almost unqualifiedly evil." "It is a tacit admission on the part of the authorities of such colleges that they have no clear ideal of culture, and that they, therefore, think it best to leave their students to grope about in a staked-off chaos as best they can. The result is that 'marks' usually replace culture, as the aim of study."

In this connection, also, Mr. Davidson expresses his preference for education of children, up to the time of going to college, "under the direction of parents in private kindergartens and schools, or under tutors and governesses." One of the advantages of this is that it makes possible a good deal of home and foreign travel—an element essential to an ideal education.

A college culture-curriculum will not neglect the natural sciences, but it will occupy itself chiefly with the cultural sciences—those that deal with human nature and history. Such a curriculum is especially adapted to women, and for this reason among others, that, by giving scope to their emotions and at the same time furnishing them a sane philosophy, it goes far to save them from two dangerous influences to which they are especially liable:

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"unreflecting belief in some form of religious dogmatism, and devotion to some crude species of materialistic mysticism." The writer is on rather delicate ground here, but he plunges boldly ahead as follows:

"Since science has been at work on the records and material of the old faiths, the religious world has more and more tended to divide itself into two camps—one determined to cling to the old creeds and to close its ears against all arguments, proofs, and facts conflicting with them; the other prepared to follow the truth wherever it may lead. Between these is a vast number of half-educated people, consisting largely of women, who, having for very insufficient reasons abandoned the old beliefs, and yet not being strong enough to follow the path of free inquiry, or to accept what it leads to, have found refuge in some form of gross superstition, such as 'Christian Science,' 'Mental Science,' 'Metaphysics,' 'Theosophy,' 'Astrology,' etc. As a matter of fact, the very large majority of American women, even in good society, are to-day the dupes either of a blind, *unreasoned* faith in traditional dogmas, or of crass superstition—in either case victims of intellectual despotism and spiritual slaves. Now, the only way in which the women of the future can be saved from such conditions is by being thoroughly trained in the method of scientific proof, in logical reasoning, and in the history of thought."

In a couple of footnotes the writer adds:

"The number of women, even in cultivated circles, ay, and in cultured Boston, who devote themselves and their money to the absurdities and duperies of astrology is truly surprising, nay, incredible."

"Against *reasoned* faith there is, of course, nothing to say; but this [unreasoned faith] is widely dreaded as the worst of heresies. Not long ago the head of a prominent ladies' school in New York told me that a very large number of his pupils came to him 'all covered over with padlocks'; which he explained to mean that they entered the school with a host of provisos on the part of parents, that nothing should be done to make their daughters think independently on any of the great questions affecting life—religion, ethics, class distinctions, society, etc.—lest they should disturb the dead level of unreasoned beliefs and prejudices in the respectable circles in which they hoped to move. Is it any wonder that such girls fall a prey to superstition?"

When we pass from the college to the university, from culture education to professional training, Mr. Davidson does not think all the courses should be open to both sexes alike; nor when pursuing the same courses—in anatomy, for instance, in some phases of sociology, perhaps in biology and physiology—should they pursue them together. But the university should provide courses which are now not arranged for. No kind of professional training ought to be excluded—not even cookery. In their present limitations, due to blinding distinctions between "liberal" and "illiberal" professions, "our American universities are half-medieval, half-monastic, and wholly unsuited to the spiritual, social, economic, and political needs of a democracy." Another of the relics of "scholastic barbarism" is the conferring of degrees. "No degrees ought to be given; . . . but every student who has successfully pursued any study should receive a certificate to that effect." Just what distinction should be made between the degree and a certificate Mr. Davidson does not indicate.

He closes his article with an earnest appeal:

"It is the disgrace of disgraces that here in democratic America, whose ideal of civilization is the highest in the world—theoretically the highest conceivable—any citizen, male or female, should pass through life without being able to realize that spiritual development, that unfolding of insight, affection, and will which are the sole aim and purpose of life, and which alone give it significance. Nor will this disgrace—far blacker than that of negro slavery, as extending to a far greater multitude, and implying a worse slavery, the spiritual slavery of ignorance, unsympathy, and weakness—be removed from us, until some great patriot of the type of Garrison and Phillips shall come forward and, with a persistent voice that shall compel a hearing, say: 'Fellow citizens, men and women of education, let us be truly patriotic, true to the ideal of America and of democracy. Let us consign to the second place our merely personal interests, our devotion to wealth, comfort, show, and position; and let us raise to the first place the public interest, a loyal devotion to the true, the spiritual well-being of our fellow citizens, all and each, male and female. Let us think more lightly of fine houses, fine clothes, fine carriages, fine horses, broad acres, and all the other worldly and material things that minister to a mere animal and temporal satisfaction, and let us seek to surround ourselves with fine men and fine women, broad-minded, deep-hearted, strong-willed beings who, to all eternity, may, through their wisdom, love, and energy, be a joy to themselves and to us. . . . . .

"Could some potent voice come with authority and impress sentiments like these upon the cultivated portion of our people, there might soon arise, over the length and breadth of the land, real American, democratic universities, beside which the poor, drivelling, medieval institutions which we now call universities—and in which about 1 per cent. of our citizens, for a few years in their raw youth, receive a chaotic instruction destitute of ideals and, to a great extent, of relations to real life—would be glad to hide their heads. Then young women, as well as young men, might realize an ideal education."

NOTES.

A NEW edition of Cable's "Grandissimes" is to be published, and Barrie has written a preface to it, telling of his own adventures in New Orleans.

THREE fellowships in classical archeology, yielding $600 each, will be awarded by the American School at Athens, upon an examination to be held March 16, 17, and 18, 1899, at Athens, at Rome, and at the various American colleges interested in the school. A fellowship yielding an income of $1,000 a year has been established recently by three friends of the school, to be awarded to any woman who, in the opinion of the committee, shall seem from her previous record to be worthy of receiving it, without the requirement of an examination.

KIPLING will never return to this country. Such, at least, is the inference which *The Criterion* draws from this stanza in Kipling's "Songs of the English," which was expunged from the edition printed for the American market:

"QUEBEC.

"From my gray scarp I view with scornful eyes
Ignoble broil of freedom most unfree.
Fear nothing, mother; where the carrion lies
That Unclean Bird must be."

DAVID BELASCO'S "The Heart of Maryland," which is being performed in London, leads a critic in *The Speaker* to draw this comparison between American and English military dramas: "If an English military drama depresses me—and now and then it does—that is owing, not to the subject-matter, but to the manner of the performance, the heavy-handed and slow-footed methods of our melodramatic actors, our native turn for melancholy maundering. And that is just where the American actor of the same class knocks ours (in his own idiom) endways. He never maunders. He gets through his work with the rapidity and neat adaptation of means to end of a Chicago express 'elevator.' He is always 'on time.' He 'pushes it along.' Evidently his pulse is a little more rapid, his nerve a little more tense, than ours. And, while they are individually more 'spry,' these American players are collectively better drilled by the stage-manager. The whole performance goes like clockwork. This comparison that inevitably suggests itself with a piece of mechanism of course implies defects as well as qualities. The American performance is a little hard, metallic, sharp at the edges. The fine shades—so dear to the three Miss Poles—are lacking. The tone of the whole thing is best expressed by that untranslatable word *criard*. You are never coaxed, soothed, charmed—but you are from first to last exhilarated."

THE heralded "Byronic revival" will find some unwilling to receive it. Among them will be the critic who reviews, in *The Literary World* (Boston), "Chambers's Biographical Dictionary." The critic confesses to a secret satisfaction in this dictionary's short, sharp, and summary judgment of Byron: "The English estimate of his literary genius has sunk ever since his death. Every competent critic admits Byron's power. For passion of a certain kind and for picturesqueness of a certain kind he is almost unequaled. But his work fails utterly when he portrayed anything besides his own personal emotions and experiences, and displays insincerity and theatricality when, in default of actual emotion and experience, he endeavored to simulate them. The monotony of the Byronic hero is universally admitted. A second great defect is Byron's extraordinary weakness as regards poetic form. Hardly a long passage, certainly no long poem, can be cited which, after brilliant images, forcible expressions, and melodious verse, does not break down into commonplace thought and phrase, inharmonious rhythm, even into sheer bellman's rime. This strikes one less in his satirical work. Byron had no humor; but he had a keen and versatile wit. His letters, tho somewhat artificial, are of singular excellence. His poetical influence in his own country for a time swept all before it, but it gradually declined, and is now almost non-existent."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SIMILARITY OF ELECTRICITY AND THE NERVOUS CURRENT.

THE likeness between the electric current and the impulse that travels along a nerve has long been noted, and still holds good, in spite of the discovery of some striking points of dissimilarity. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 28), Dr. E. Branly, an eminent French electrician, notes some special points of likeness between the conductivity of the nerves and that of masses of metallic particles or dust, called by him "radioconductors." These are especially interesting at present, as the sensitiveness of these "radioconductors" to electric waves has led to their use in "wireless telegraphy." Dr. Branly's article is as follows:

"Progress made in one branch of science often throws light on obscure points in entirely different branches. Thus it is that the so-called radioconductors in electricity seem likely to aid us in understanding the phenomena of nervous currents.

"Nerve-currents have long been compared to the electric currents that circulate in metallic wires. This analogy became inadmissible after the discovery that the nerve-elements are anatomically discontinuous; but it has been reestablished by the knowledge of the method of propagation of electricity in discontinuous conductors.

"Radioconductors are discontinuous substances consisting of metallic particles in an insulating medium, the quantity of insulating material being very small. They are insulators under ordinary circumstances, but become conductors under various electric influences, as when a spark is caused to pass in their neighborhood, even at a considerable distance, or when a condenser or transformer discharge, or a current from a battery of numerous cells is passed directly through them. This conductivity often persists a very long time. Certain physical circumstances, such as a rise of temperature, and particularly a sudden shock, hasten the return of the insulating state. When conductivity has once been established and the return to a state of resistance has taken place, an action weaker than at first is sufficient to reestablish conductivity.

"There is no sharp distinction between continuous and discontinuous conductors; the discontinuous conductor of separate particles in an insulating medium is the type of all conductors. In a metallic block, compression has greatly reduced the insulating medium that surrounds each grain. In substances that are visibly discontinuous, insulating matter keeps the conducting particles clearly separate, and when the insulator is in a sufficient proportion, the increase of conductivity, instead of lasting some time, disappears immediately after being caused, while with a yet greater quantity of insulators finite conductivity no longer appears, even with the direct application of violent discharges.

"The nervous system is made up of 'neurons,' or independent elements, not fastened together, and connected only by their branched extremities, and by contiguity, not continuity. The nerve-current is stopped when this contiguity ceases. Its passage occurs again whenever the force of the current is increased or whenever the contiguity of the extremities of the neurons becomes more perfect. Is this discontinuity at the extremities the only kind, or can the constituent particles of each nervous conductor also offer—at least in pathologic states—a form of discontinuity that makes the passage of the nerve-current still more difficult?

"Certain nerve phenomena are analogous to the phenomena of radioconductors. Just as a shock weakens and even stops the conductivity of radioconductors, so a wound may produce anesthesia and paralysis, due to a suppression of the nerve-current, and consequently to a defect in the contiguity of the nerve-elements.

"On the other hand, just as the oscillations of the electric discharges establish the conductivity of radioconductors, so we see that these discharges act most effectively in the cure of anesthesia and hysterical paralysis.

"The parallelism between the effects of shock and of electric sparks on radioconductors and on the nervous system in hysteria extends also to its susceptibility to feeble action after a powerful action has produced a primary effect.

"Discharges of high frequency are eminently fitted to make radioconductors conductive, and we see also, according to the observations of D'Arsonval and Apostoli, that they exert a curative effect on affections due to retardation of nutrition. If these affections can be attributed to imperfect transmission of the nervous current, we are justified in supposing that the discharges act by reestablishing between the nerve-elements a contiguity that has become insufficient.

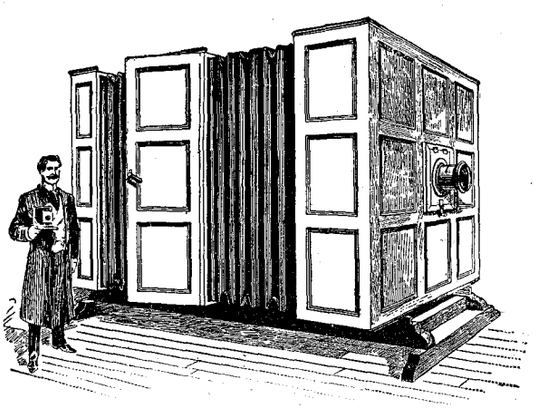
"If we compare the propagation of a nerve-wave in the nervous system to the propagation of the electric current in a radioconductor, we may assert that a neuron behaves like a metallic particle. In the case in which the intervals that separate the extremities of two contiguous neurons can not be crossed, because they are too wide, or because the nerve-current is not strong enough, an electric discharge will reestablish the broken communication, and this communication will remain for some time. The therapeutic rôle of electricity can thus be explained. It would not be substantially altered if it should be found that not only the extremities of the neurons, but the elements of a simple nervous conductor were themselves too far apart to transmit a nerve-wave.

"The facts seem to me to be important enough to form the basis for hypotheses and experiments from which electrotherapeutics can not fail to receive much benefit."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MONSTER CAMERA.

WHAT is probably the largest camera in the world formed part of the recent International Photographic Exhibition in London, having been built expressly for the occasion by the exhibitors, an English firm. The following description is from *The Practical Process Worker* (New York, March):

"It is not a camera of pasteboard and matchwood after the style of theatrical 'properties,' but a solidly constructed article of the



MONSTER CAMERA.

best mahogany, highly polished and furnished with massive leather bellows and proportionately heavy metal fittings. It is, in fact, all in working order.

"This enormous camera is believed to be the largest ever made, at any rate for process work, and it is intended to . . . show that there is no limit to the size which cameras can be built, except for the size of the sensitive plates that can be made and handled, and the covering power of the lenses on the market.

"The camera stands about 9 feet high over all, and will take a plate 5 feet by 4 feet, but the full size can only be utilized for line work and ordinary copying, as the Levy screens necessary for the half-tone process can only be obtained up to about 40 by 30 inches.

"It is intended that the back part of this camera should be built into the partition wall of a dark room, so that the latter would really form the dark slide. Otherwise a holder of sufficient dimensions would be extremely heavy and cumbersome. By enclosing the back part of the camera as a dark room the plate would be placed direct into the back part of the camera, being held in position by adjustable bars which take any size from

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a whole plate up to the full capacity of the camera. Another pair of adjustable bars are provided for holding the screen.

"The full extension of the camera is 12 feet, so that when using a lens of about 60 inches principal focus it is possible to copy same size as the original. By using lenses of shorter focus enlargements may be made. To provide for the use of lenses of shorter focus, the middle body of the camera is provided with a plate-holder, and this part of the camera forms a little room about 7 by 7 by 3 feet, in which at least two persons can stand and watch the operation of focusing the image and exposure.

"During the exhibition visitors have been allowed to enter the camera and view the interior."

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MUSICAL TONES.

MUSIC and chemistry seem far enough removed to have absolutely no points of contact, yet the chemical constitution of a vibrating body determines the tone that it gives out, and when that vibrating body is a column of air in an organ-pipe, the pitch of the resulting sound may be used as an indication of the purity or impurity of the air. How this has been done practically by a French engineer, M. Mardy, and to what uses his process may be put, are told in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 21), in an article from which selections are given below in translation. Says the writer:

"The method of acoustic analysis of mixtures of air with a gas of different density and, in general, of mixtures of any two gases of different density is not intended as a substitute for chemical analysis, and to use this method we must know beforehand what are the gases in the mixture to be analyzed.

"But, with this reservation, acoustic analysis presents, in certain cases, valuable advantages due to its great rapidity and its exactness. By it we can find and record at every instant either the proportion of carbonic acid thrown off by a factory chimney, or the quantity of formene ['fire-damp'] that exists at a given moment in a mine-gallery.

"The pitch of the sound of an organ-pipe depends:

"(1) On the length of the pipe: the longer it is, the lower the pitch;

"(2) On the speed of the current of air or gas that is sent through it: the pitch rises when this speed increases;

"(3) On the density of the gas that is contained in the tube: the pitch is more acute when the gas is lighter.

"We know, also, that:

"(1) When two organ-pipes tuned to unison are sounded together by means of two currents of pure air of equal velocity, we hear only a single pure sound.

"(2) If, for any cause, the sound of one of these organ-pipes is slightly modified, the pipes, being no longer in unison, no longer produce the same number of vibrations in a second, so that there is alternately coincidence and non-coincidence between the vibrations; the vibrations are said to 'interfere.' To these interferences the name of 'beats' has been given.

"If now we sound at the same time two organ-pipes tuned to unison in pure air, by means of two separate bellows, both supplied with pure air, the two pipes will give the same sound and we shall hear only one pure tone, without beats.

"But if one of the bellows has been supplied with air that contains a quantity, however small, of a foreign gas of different density, the sound is modified in the corresponding organ-pipe, so that the two pipes are no longer in unison, and beats are produced.

"The more of the foreign gas there is, the more the sound is modified and the more frequent are the beats.

"All other things being equal, the number of beats is proportional to the quantity of foreign gas (when this quantity is not too great), so that we have only to count the number of beats in a given time (ten seconds, for instance) to find out the proportion of foreign gas mixed with the air."

The formenophone, we are told, is an instrument for the practical application of these principles in finding the proportion of fire-damp in the air of a mine. To quote the author's description:

"This apparatus is composed of two separate bellows and of two organ-pipes that have been tuned to unison in pure air.

"One of the bellows and its corresponding pipe are enclosed in an air-tight case containing pure air; this does not leave the case and accordingly it requires no renewal. . . . . .

"The other bellows is supplied with the air in which the apparatus is working."

As explained above, when this air is impure, "beats" are at once heard, their number depending on the degree of impurity. "If there is a thousandth part of formene, there are about two beats in ten seconds. If there are two thousandths of formene, we have about three to four beats in ten seconds."

The author describes numerous details of the process, including the precautions that have to be taken to eliminate all possible sources of error. The instrument is fitted with an acoustic receiver enabling the operator to detect and count the beats with great exactitude, and there is also a separate electric registrating apparatus by which the state of the air in a given place may be registered continuously at a distant spot, so that the superintendent of a mine, for instance, may have in his office an indicator that will show him at once when a dangerous mixture of fire-damp with the air of any particular gallery is taking place.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW DOES A DOG UNDERSTAND SPEECH?

THAT intelligent dogs understand much of what their masters say, no one can doubt who knows and loves dogs. All such will be interested in an analysis of the mental processes by which the animal attains such a measure of knowledge. M. A. Acloque tells us in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 14) that the dog probably does not understand speech as we understand it; he does not combine words into phrases, but he connects the phrase as a whole with an idea. Says M. Acloque:

"From the standpoint of intelligence, the dog holds good rank in the zoologic series. He is well endowed by nature, and his relations with our species have aided in developing a happy disposition in him. Stories of dogs that have showed ingenuity, sensibility, or devotion, such as would have done credit to man in the same circumstances, are innumerable, and often—even leaving out of account these heroic or exceptional cases—when we see what attention a dog gives to the words or acts of his master, his desire to make himself agreeable, his regret at having misbehaved, his astonishment at injustice, we easily believe that only speech is lacking to such an intelligent animal.

"He does lack speech, and he is not able to acquire, any more than any other animal, the gift of articulate utterance that constitutes man's characteristic prerogative. But altho he can not speak, the words that we pronounce do not always fall on his ears unheeded."

After a number of anecdotes, of a type familiar to our readers, which show that dogs may understand some spoken words very well, the author goes on to say:

"The dog can, then, in a measure, regulate his acts by the spoken words of man. . . . How can an animal, whose sole resources are those of a rudimentary intelligence, attain this degree of perspicacity? The solution of the problem is not impossible, and rests, in my opinion, on an essential difference between the intrinsic signification of words and the mnemonic value of the sounds that correspond to them. It would be an error to suppose that the dog can get an exact notion of the precise meaning of a phrase, of the idea that it expresses. He can not analyze it or decompose it. The syllables correspond in his mind to the obligation of an act, but only when they are assembled in a certain manner, always the same, and are carefully registered by his memory.

"From this point of view, his brain is a musical string that vibrates only when in perfect tune with another string of the same kind. If we modify the juxtaposition of the words with which he is familiar he will be confused and will no longer com-

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prehend. He has his own language, composed of interjections and cries, sufficient to make known his own doggish impressions to his friends and to get their own, and also to show in an exaggerated way his feelings of joy or sadness. But his vocabulary is limited to a few very simple sounds, which he can not even combine; as to his syntax, it is non-existent, and he would have to cross an abyss before he could even get an inkling of the secrets of the mechanism of the most rudimentary proposition, composed only of subject and verb. When the dog obeys a command of his master, he has no comprehension of what is said to him; but his memory makes a series of comparisons resulting in a correlation between a necessary act and a given assemblage of syllables. It is a particular application of these sensation-memories that are often found to be specially active among the higher animals, and whose classic example is that of the cat, who never returns to places where she has been badly treated. A scalded cat dreads even cold water, says the proverb, and the animal that has been taken in a trap or that has been beaten with a stick preserves in its memory the images of the various circumstances, topographic and otherwise, that have accompanied its misadventure. If one or another of these circumstances is met with anew, it makes haste to fly to escape the result whose disagreeable features its earlier experience has shown.

"The interpretation given by the dog to a phrase which, when pronounced, determines on his part an act corresponding to the meaning that it expresses, is the product of a sensation-memory, just like the wholesome fear of the rod or of the trap shown by the animal that has suffered from one or the other. His ear has become accustomed to the sounds of the phrase, which becomes a signal, an indication, a familiar landmark. The great difficulty for his struggling brain is to get at the real meaning of the phrase; evidently he gets at it only by steps, guided and corrected by encouragements, by reprimands, or even by blows. When this initial effort has once been crowned with success, the animal's memory does the rest.

"It is probable, besides, that the task is facilitated, in the first place, by certain circumstances that perhaps escape our notice, altho they are valuable for the dog's intelligence, and to which we give little attention because they produce their effect on us almost unconsciously. When the dog is young, for instance, his master encourages him to answer to his name by offering him something to eat or by a caress. If afterward this corollary is suppressed, and the name be pronounced alone, without the offer of any reward for obedience, the animal will understand none the less what is wanted of him.

"Likewise, an order that is given may be, at the outset, accompanied by a gesture that betrays its nature. The dog gets used to obeying this gesture, and if the order is always given in the same words, he soon understands that the gesture is always accompanied by the same phrase—by a combination of sounds always pronounced in the same order. The necessity of a given act is imposed upon him by two correlative signs—one addressed to his ear, the other to his vision.

"Whenever, by inadvertence, his master forgets one of these signs, the dog has already accumulated in his memory sufficient elements of recognition to do without it, and even if the sign is not given to his eye, the spoken phrase, which ordinarily accompanies it, will not be without meaning for his ear.

"It is thus that the dog comes to understand the meaning of certain words and even of certain looks, of his master—a result which would appear marvelous if we considered it apart from the mechanism by means of which it is brought about. Thus the efforts of intelligence that are necessary for the dog to obey or profit by human words can be reduced to their scientific elements. Altho limited, they are nevertheless considerable, and all those who are familiar with the animal, especially hunters, know well that he is very skilled in their use."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Natural Bridges in Utah. — The illustrated account quoted by us from *Science* of a curious natural bridge in Utah, supposed by the author of the account to have been chiseled out by wind-driven sand, has brought out the following note by F. S. Dillenbaugh, who writes to the same journal from New York, under date of May 3, as follows: "There are in the great arid region a large number of these natural arches. In the Canyon of Desolation, on Green River, they are particularly common, and from the surface of the river some of them seemed of huge proportions. All I have seen occur in formations exactly similar in kind—homogeneous sandstones with tendencies toward conchoidal fracture—and my observations are against the wind-erosion theory as a prime factor. The beginning appears generally to be in some natural crevice or cleft on the face of the bare cliff wall, where water is able to penetrate and allow frost to start operations by throwing out a fragment that leaves a cavity almost a miniature of the final perforation which marks one further period in the demolition of the cliff. This fragment is followed by many others, till the cavity presents the appearance of an alcove with arched top, and a talus floor. The arch gradually deepens into the cliff, and I have seen one so deep that its floor was a lake, with a grove of trees at the opening. Frequently, if not generally, the deepening is assisted by water percolating from above. At a certain depth, if the cliff is a thick one, the arch begins to protect itself, and the excavation proceeds more slowly. It becomes a cave with floors of various character according to circumstances that vary with other conditions. But if the cliff is comparatively thin the wearing finally cuts through to the opposite side, and then wind erosion becomes a more potent factor. I have seen many examples of every stage of progress, and I have seen at least one beginning where a rain torrent was in active operation, and made a sketch of it. Frost, and the disintegrating and dissolving power of water combined with structural tendencies, appear therefore to be the chief causes of these natural arch forms."

DUST-PROTECTORS FOR FACTORY WORKMEN.

MODERN industrial conditions are in many cases decidedly injurious, and not enough has been done along the line of preserving the workman's health, the inventor's attention being devoted almost entirely to bettering the quality of the product or cheapening its production. But in some cases the right direction has been followed, and we translate below a description of a French device for enabling men to work with impunity in an atmosphere laden with poisonous dust. The article translated is contributed by M. L. Leroy to *La Nature* (Paris, March 19), and is accompanied by pictures which we reproduce herewith. Says M. Leroy:

"The ravages made in the workshops by the dust produced in industries of various kinds have long been known. Some kinds,

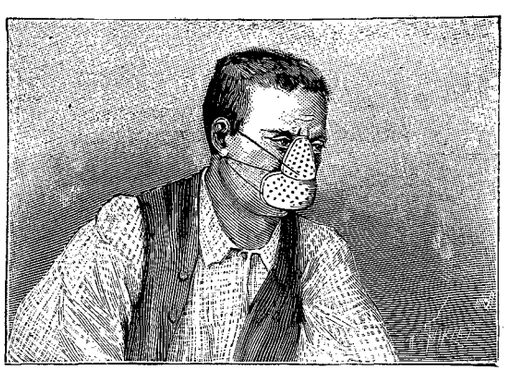

FIG. 1.—WORKMAN WEARING COMPLETE DETROYE RESPIRATOR.

like those containing lead, copper, arsenic, etc., produce toxic action and constitute actual poisons; others, like the powders of glass, silica, etc., penetrate into the tissues, which they lacerate, causing dangerous inflammations. Other kinds still bear with them the germs of infectious maladies, such as tuberculosis, which they transmit to those that breathe them.

"To prevent in some degree all accidents of this kind, the French Association of Workingmen held a competition some time ago, open to inventors, of a respiratory mask to protect the wearer against dust. M. J. V. Detroye, a veterinary surgeon of the city of Limoges, who has made very interesting anatomo-pathologic and prophylactic investigations on the dusts of porcelain factories and their action on the organism, offered in this competition a model

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of a mask that can be used in a great number of industries and that received the prize as giving the best results. M. Detroye has still further improved his device, and we illustrate herewith his latest models. The Detroye respirators are made of separate protectors for nose and mouth. M. Bellot, the maker of the apparatus, has devised for certain purposes a new type in which the two masks are united. Fig. II. shows us, in Nos. 1 and 2, an interior and an exterior view of the nasal respirator, and in 3 and 4 the same views of the mouth respirator. These are both of

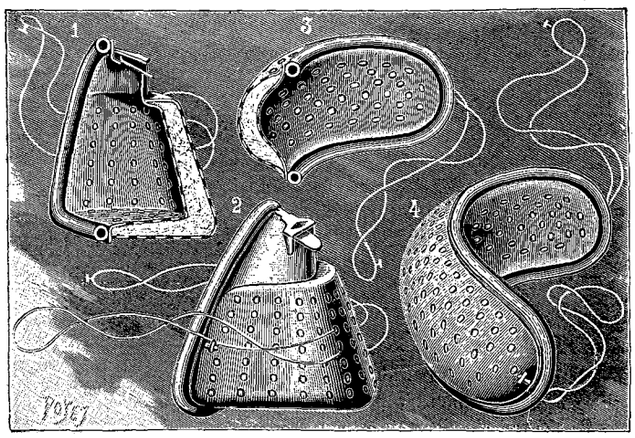

FIG. 2.—DETROYE NOSE AND MOUTH RESPIRATORS.

malleable aluminum 5 millimeters [$\frac{1}{5}$ inch] thick, and very light. The flexibility of the metal allows of adapting it to different faces, and a light pressure suffices for this. The filtration of vitiated air and the stoppage of the dust are obtained by means of a layer of pure absorbent cotton placed in the walls of the apparatus. It is very easy to put this cotton in place. It is only necessary to raise the outside covering by turning it over and to insert the cotton underneath. Then the wall is replaced, making sure that all the holes are stopped with the filtering substance. The edges of the apparatus are made of pneumatic tubes that allow it to be fitted closely to the face; they are kept in place with elastics that pass over the ears (see Fig. 1).

"The nasal respirator may or may not have a hinged cover for removing the products of respiration. This cover is necessary if the device is to be worn for any length of time. These devices cover only about two thirds of the nose and allow the wearer to use spectacles.

"The respirators are substantially made and can be used daily in factories. The cotton must be removed often enough to obviate the penetration of dust into the interior through the layer. We should add, finally, that the price is very small.

"Experiments and trials have already been made in shops with these respirators, and have given the best results. Workmen have been able to work several hours in an atmosphere full of dust of all kinds, while others, by using the respiratory masks, have recovered health after losing it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Another Attack on Tobacco.—A violent attack on the use of tobacco, both from a social and a sanitary standpoint, is made editorially in *The Health Magazine*, June, in the course of comment on some recent investigations on the effect of the "weed" upon the eyesight. The writer begins by calling hard names on a somewhat extensive scale, but soon settles down to pure physiology as follows:

"Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, gave the results of careful investigations made by him respecting the influence of tobacco upon the eyesight. It has long been known that tobacco, when used in considerable quantities, lessens the acuteness of vision and produces color-blindness. Dr. Dowling proposed to determine whether the ordinary or so-called moderate use of tobacco does not, to some degree, impair the eyesight. He personally tested the vision of one hundred and fifty men employed in a large tobacco-factory. He found that vision was very greatly diminished in nearly one third the entire number. In thirty cases there was very serious impairment of vision, and the men were almost absolutely color-blind. In seventy-five, or one half the total number, there was a persistent contraction of the pupil and accompanying defects in vision. Other statistics equally convincing might be quoted.

"This effect of tobacco-using upon the eyesight is very insidious, and progresses so slowly that it is not appreciated until after great, and perhaps irreparable, damage has been done. It is for this reason that men go on for so many years blindly indulging in this poison habit, without awakening to the fact that they are slowly but surely undermining their constitution. What tobacco does for the nerves of sight it does to every other nerve in the body; it has not the power to select out a single nerve and injure it to the exclusion of all others, but spreads its mischief throughout the whole vital domain. Not only the nerves, but the muscles, glands, and indeed every cell and fiber of the body, are brought under the baneful influence of this disease-producing drug."

Alcohol Everywhere.—To a correspondent who asks whether it is possible for pigs to get drunk by eating fodder preserved in a "silo," as he has seen in a newspaper clipping, the editor of *The National Druggist* (St. Louis) answers as follows: "We think it very probable. Müntz, several years ago, showed the almost omnipresence of alcohol in nature. He found it in the air, the cultivated soil, between the paving-stones of the streets, in sewers, rivers, and the sea. Only the waters of certain springs were found to be absolutely free from the substance. After the astonishment experienced on first hearing such a statement, reflection will convince any one that nothing is more natural. Decomposing organic matter is everywhere, and decomposition is but one of the forms of fermentation, and the products are carbonic acid and alcohol—and the diffusion of these is but a sequence or corollary. The process employed by Müntz was so delicate that the presence of alcohol in the proportion of 1 part in 1,000,000 was easily revealed. Another curious fact is that the alcohol was frequently found in the state of iodoform, especially near the sea. This, too, is rational. When iodin and sodium carbonate are brought into the presence of alcohol, iodoform is formed. The proportion of alcohol in nature is very variable. Cold rains and freshly fallen snow are richer in it than warm rains. Sewage water is especially rich in the substance, and cultivated soil yields really appreciable quantities. As siloed fodder is simply green fodder stuff, wilted and exposed to a form of fermentation, nothing can be more natural than that alcohol in very appreciable quantities should exist, and that sometimes there should be sufficient to affect animals that eat the fodder."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE DEEPEST MINE-SHAFT IN THE WORLD.—"It is claimed, and with reason," says *Industries and Iron*, London, "that the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper-mine is the deepest in the world. It has taken nine years of day and night work to sink, and has cost $2,500,000. This shaft is vertical, but all the other shafts of the Calumet and Hecla follow the dip of the lode. Work on it was started in 1889, immediately after the last of the three great underground fires in the older workings of the mine, which did damage of more than a million dollars. Work has been continued upon it night and day since that time, and the shaft stands without a parallel in mining. It is 4,900 feet in depth, or 380 feet less than a mile. It contains six compartments, each equal in size to an ordinary mining-shaft, four of which are used for hoisting rock and lowering timber. One shaft is utilized for the ladderways, and the sixth and last compartment carries the wires and pipes for telephones, light, power, water, and compressed air."

IN a paper on the recently introduced electric-light baths, Dr. Below, of Berlin, says, as reported by the correspondent of *The Medical News* in that city: "Considering the well-known influence of light upon plant life, it is surprising that so little attention has been paid to it in medicine. Experiments have shown that under the influence of light, animals discharge carbon dioxid and take up oxygen more rapidly than they do if kept in the dark. Furthermore, strong light is known to be possessed of marked bactericidal power. Koch has shown this to be true of sunlight in connection with the tubercle bacilli. Kitasato, in connection with the recent epidemic plague in India, found that the plague bacilli were destroyed in three or four hours by direct sunlight. The effect of the light bath is different from that of an ordinary sweating, such as that caused by steam. It is accomplished even without a high temperature of the chamber and with far less excitement of the heart than is the case in an ordinary Turkish bath. The freedom of dark races in tropical countries from many of the diseases to which fairer-skinned people easily fall prey, is attributed to the favorable influence of the sunlight extending over many generations."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LAST autumn Mr. Joseph T. Mannix, an American newspaper correspondent, was in Manila making inquiries into the conditions of the country. His investigations were, he says, limited in scope by reason of the hostility of the Spanish authorities, but he contrived to go secretly beyond the city walls and mingle with the natives at Malaben and elsewhere. In the June *American Monthly Review of Reviews* he contributes an interesting account of the conditions at that time. As the religious situation is represented in the daily press as an important factor in the insurrection, we extract from Mr. Mannix's article what he has to say on this phase of the subject, and add thereto quotations from an article in *The Missionary Review* (July) by Rev. F. De P. Castells, and from an article in *The Independent* some time since by Professor Worcester, of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Mannix, himself a Catholic, represents the natives as ordinarily of a kind, religious disposition and devoted to the Roman Catholic Church. The number of monastic friars is about three thousand, and "the church and state are so inseparably linked together that no important action is taken by Spain's political representatives in the islands until the archbishop has first been consulted." While a great many of the friars attend strictly to their duties, "many more are greatly concerned in political matters, have acted as agents of the Government in imposing arbitrary and burdensome taxation on the natives." Mr. Mannix is decidedly of the opinion that "there is no foundation for the theory advanced by some Spanish officials that the revolt has a religious significance," and he predicts that, tho the friars try to terrify the natives by telling them that the Americans will protestantize their country, the attempt will fail. There is a good deal of Free Masonry in the islands, but there is no evidence that the Masons have contributed a dollar to the revolutionary fund.

Rev. F. De P. Castells, now of Guatemala, claims to be the only Protestant Christian now living who ever tried to preach in the Philippines. He was haled to prison and, he says, persecuted until he was compelled to leave. This was ten years ago, when Weyler was governor-general. He writes on "The Friars in the Philippines," and he asserts that the Catholic clergy derive from the islands a yearly revenue of "nearly $24,000,000 in gold." The power of the friars he thus explains:

"The Spaniards wonder at times that the priests should have gained so much influence over the natives. How has this come about? It was simply through the king lending them his authority and military power, and allowing, what we find even now in Spain, a servile subordination of the civil to the spiritual power. The maxim underlying all their 'mission work' was this: *All the king's subjects shall be Catholics*. And no territory was considdered altogether conquered until its inhabitants had been baptized. When once the friars had obtained control of the islands, they were careful not to let their power be lessened. Orders came, indeed, from the Spanish Government for the establishing of schools and the teaching of Spanish to the natives, but these laws were disobeyed. It was proposed that the Mohammedan populations of the South should be subjugated, but the friars invariably hindered this by turning the expeditions into a sort of religious crusade. In spite of all the precautions taken, however, some of the natives have learned to read Spanish, and have imbibed Western ideas. It is this class which started the revolution —and their attitude to the Church of Rome is shown by the fact that, whenever they capture convents, the inmates are ruthlessly butchered."

Professor Worcester draws a dark picture of the moral character of some of the friars. He writes:

"The great power in every native village is the *padre* or village friar. Friars belonging to orders not allowed to hold parishes in any other part of the world, have no difficulty in securing them here. Recruited as they are from the lower classes in Spain, their ignorance is, in many cases, almost beyond belief. Once settled over an out-of-the-way parish the friar becomes a demigod. He is regarded with reverential awe by the native members of his flock, who kiss his hands whenever he appears in public, and obey implicitly his every order, while Spaniards living near him learn to know and fear his power, and, as a rule, act upon his suggestions. In spite of their vows of poverty and chastity, two or three of these orders of friars constitute the wealthiest, as well as the most shameless, class in the islands."

Of the political power of the friars, Professor Worcester writes:

"Nominally, the highest power in the Philippines is the governor-general. Actually the controlling power is vested in the clergy, and wo betide the official, be he civil, military, or religious, who attempts to interfere with Philippine monastic life as it exists. One of two results has invariably followed any vigorous attempt to correct the crying evils which I have enumerated. The too ambitious official has found that money would procure the recall even of a governor-general, or he has met a sudden and mysterious death."

EXISTENCE IN THE INTERVAL BETWEEN DEATH AND RESURRECTION.

IGNORANCE of the life beyond the grave is inexcusable. Such is the view held by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, and he proceeds briefly to set in array some of the evidences bearing on the character of the future life. The Scriptures are the main but not the only source from which Professor Briggs derives this evidence; the other source is the reason. His method (in several articles in *The Church Union*) of determining the nature of our future life is to find how many and what faculties we shall carry with us when we leave the body. He treats of life in the "middle state" only, or the existence between death and the day of resurrection, and he finds that we will retain (1) a sufficient resemblance to our present appearance to be recognized; (2) we will retain our personality; (3) our character; (4) our reasoning powers; (5) our affections; (6) our moral energies and our will.

Retaining all these faculties, our life will be much the same as it is here, except that we shall not be hampered by material limitations. The infinite possibilities of the spiritual and eternal, therefore, will allow only the development and expansion of powers we already possess.

As to outward form and appearance, it will be much the same as on earth:

"This is the opinion in all religions where there is a belief in the future life. It is also taught in Holy Scripture. It may be sufficient to refer to the ghost of Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 13–20); the appearance of Moses and Elijah on the Mount of Transfiguration (Mark ix. 4, 5); the appearing of the saints after the resurrection of Jesus (Matt. xxvii. 52, 53); the words of Jesus as to Himself at His own resurrection (Luke xxiv. 36–40); and the teaching of Paul (2 Cor. v. 1–10). . . . . .

"There is no valid reason on which to base a doubt as to recognition of friends in the life after death. Nothing is more reasonable, if there is any such life. The admission of this recognition opens up infinite possibilities of new acquaintances. First of all, every Christian desires, above all things, to come face to face with his Lord and Savior. There can be no reasonable doubt that he will have this unspeakable privilege. Then there are the patriarchs, the prophets, the heroes, and the sages of the Old Testament and of the other religions of the world. . . . When we begin to think of the possibilities of acquaintanceship and friendship and the glories beyond the gate of death, there springs up within us, as in Paul, a longing to depart and be with Christ, which is infinitely better than anything this world can offer us."

The departed soul does not become a new being, a new personality. The argument for this denial rests on the continuity of

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the memory. There is found in this continuity, too, something as to the soul's future reward and punishment:

"The continuity of his existence is in the records of his memory. All these records go with him into the new life: records of knowledge and of experience, records of sin and of holiness, records of love and of hate, and of all manner of affections and passions; all the life he has led up to the moment of his death he carries with him to determine his future weal or wo in the middle state. On these records of his memory all his future acquirements will be built. The scholar will not forget his scholarship; the ignorant man will not be filled in an instant with the stores of learning. The scholar can not forget, unless his faculty of memory should be destroyed. But that would seriously impair his being and faculties for the future life, and is inconceivable in a higher and better life. The ignorant man can only be filled with knowledge by learning in the future life from those who know. Friends and relatives can not be forgotten, unless the memory is destroyed. But, in that case, how could new friends take their places? Friendship is impossible except by the gradual recognition of new relationships and the accumulation of these in the memory. We can not think that the memory will be impaired or weakened. It will rather be strengthened and stimulated. Good deeds and evil deeds will not be forgotten; they will plague us or comfort us there, as they do here. And men can not get the comfort for good deeds, even in the new life, until after they have done them there. So far as continuity of existence is concerned, the person who lives after death lives with the memory of all that he has lived through in this world, and, on that memory, his whole future depends. He is chained to his entire past. It may be a bondage to sin. It may be a chain of grace."

It naturally follows that the character will remain unchanged. "It is inevitable, therefore," says Dr. Briggs, "that every one will go to the place where he belongs":

"Nothing can be more false and misleading than the opinion that death will work any change in one's character. Just as surely as the man who rises up from his bed in the morning has the same character as he had when he went to sleep, will the man who awakes from the sleep of death have exactly the same character that he had the moment he dies. Death will not make any one either better or worse in his character. Men enter the life after death in precisely the same moral and religious condition in which they died. A man may repent shortly before death and begin a Christian life, and so enter the future life as a child of God and a lamb of Christ's fold; but such a person will be, on the other side of death, a babe in Christ—at the same stage of religious experience as if he had continued to live in this world. Men may receive sacramental grace from the holy sacraments shortly before death, and gain unspeakable comfort thereby; but that will not give them much, if any, more advancement in the divine grace than if they had received sacramental grace and continued to live in this world."

The claim that man will take his reasoning powers with him into the future life rests upon the fact that the reason is an intuitive faculty, and man can not exist as man without it. Professor Briggs dwells upon the great possibilities that will be thrown open to man's reason in the world to come.

The affections of the higher nature, he argues, will not only persist, but become more active:

"Love will especially dominate the redeemed. Those who have learned to love in this world will love with more intensity, purity, and comprehension in the life after death. Those once loved in this world will never cease to be loved. How can any one suppose for a moment that the unquenchable flame of love, once kindled during life in this world, should ever be quenched by the experience of death?"

Our moral energies and our will we will also carry with us:

"Paul distinctly states that he would have the same aim, the same definite purpose in the middle state as he had in this life; namely, to be well-pleasing to Christ (2 Cor. v. 9). The purpose to serve and glorify God, the determination to worship and bow before Christ, as crowned and exalted above all, is not by the Apostle confined to those on the earth, but extended to those in heaven and in Hades as well (Phil. ii. 10)."

Is it rational to pray for our friends and enemies who have died? Following the above line of thought, one anticipates the professor's affirmative reply. If the soul's life in the "middle state" is practically a continuation of earthly life, then spiritual progress is possible, and prayer is as beneficial as when the soul was still in the body. Professor Briggs handles this question, in a separate article, in part as follows:

"There is an unreasonable prejudice among most Protestants against prayers for the dead. This prejudice practically destroys communion with the saints in the other world. But the practise of prayers for the dead goes back to the most primitive times among the Christians, and still earlier among the Jews, and all antiquity is in its favor.

"If there is any progress in holiness for our friends who have gone into the blessed life, it is a privilege and it is a duty for us to pray for them that they may make that progress in the divine grace. Such prayer for the departed friends is a wholesome religious exercise, which enables us in a simple and natural way to commune with them. As we pray for their advancement we feel reasonably certain that they are joining with us in prayer for our mutual advancement. Since my attention has been called to the matter, I have observed a considerable amount of such prayer for the dead unconsciously, yet logically and no less truly offered, in funeral addresses and prayers, even among the most radical Protestants. . . . . .

"A Christian who thinks that the initial stage of salvation must begin in this world before death, will limit his prayers for the dead to their growth in grace and holiness; but a Christian who thinks that salvation may begin after death, will naturally extend his prayers so as to include the conversion and regeneration of the dead. In his prayers for the dead, each Christian will make his practise of prayer conform in a measure at least to his theory of salvation.

"Thus prayer for the dead is a privilege and a duty for all who practise prayer for the living; and sacrifice for the dead is a duty for all who practise sacrifice for the living. The dead saints and the living saints are so united in one holy communion that in all religious activities all saints share alike."

ATTITUDE OF CHRISTIANITY TOWARD DUMB ANIMALS.

THE example of many Christian teachers, says an editorial writer in *Our Animal Friends* (New York), has given color to the belief that the attitude of our religion toward animals is not as kind and protecting as that of some Oriental faiths. The writer thinks that this is a mistake, and that the Christianity of such teachers is false in this regard; but he is sure that the failure of our clergy to teach kindness toward the animal world is a grievous mistake, and he appeals earnestly to them not to fall behind Buddhists in making Christianity a religion of the most advanced humanity. He says:

"To the historical observer the century which is now drawing to a close has been signalized, as no other ever was, by a simultaneous advancement of material science, the progress of an agnostic antagonism to positive religious belief, and an unexampled spread of the gentler and more humane sentiments among civilized mankind. Thus, the advance of science has made new intellectual difficulties in religion at the very time when the ethical power of the Hebrew and Christian revelations has been most signally triumphant in molding and governing the modern spirit. Yet, while there can be no kind of doubt that the humane instincts of modern civilization are the fruit of ages of religious culture, and while the connection of a religious cause with an ethical effect has been obvious in many particulars—such as the enactment of laws for the protection of childhood and womanhood, the increased care of the orphan, the sick, the insane, and the destitute, the reform of penal institutions, and the abolition of slavery—and while we can not doubt that the growing horror of cruelty to animals is of like origin, it is a fact that Christian teachers who have been among the noblest leaders in every move-

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ment for the rescue and uplifting of human beings have not been equally conspicuous in their care for other creatures of God.

"This is not a new thing upon the earth. It was long ago remarked by Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, who said: 'It would seem as if the primitive Christian, by laying so much stress upon a future life in contradistinction to this life, and placing the lower creatures out of the pale of hope, placed them at the same time out of the pale of sympathy, and thus laid the foundation for an utter disregard of animals in the light of our fellow creatures.' Just in so far as the primitive Christian, or any Christian, may have laid such 'stress upon a future life in contradistinction to this life' as to obscure any duty of this life, he must have marred his own Christianity. . . . Just so far as any Christian places any of God's creatures 'out of the pale of sympathy,' just so far does he delay in himself the manifestation of a child of the God whose love is universal. If anything in Judaism or in Christianity is to be held as settled, it is that God is one, and that His universe is one, not only in the order of its constitution, but in His care for every part of it. If modern criticism permits us to learn anything whatever from Holy Writ, it is that God, who is 'over all, blessed forever,' has nearly associated the lower creatures with man himself; and if we may gather anything whatever of God's purpose from the teachings of science, it is this, that man and beast are near of kin to each other; nay, that in their physical nature they are of the same order, only that the one has outgrown the other.

"Looking to the future, Bishop Butler has said that 'we can not find anything throughout the whole analogy of nature to afford us even the slightest presumption that animals ever lose their living powers.' The sublime theological philosophy of certain Roman Catholic teachers opens the way to a belief in the possibility and actuality of a future life for animals by distinguishing between the natural and the supernatural order, in both of which there may be survival, and even a growth in perfection, without confounding the natural with the spiritual or dreaming that any mere animal can ever attain to the beatific vision of the face of God. Seventy years ago, Dr. John Barclay urged the probable immortality of the lower animals as almost necessary to a true continuity of the universe, and he maintained the opinion that in the life to come these humble kinsmen of ours are 'reserved as forming many of the accustomed links in the chain of being, and by preserving the chain entire, contribute in the future state, as they do here, to the general beauty and variety of the universe, a source not only of sublime but of perpetual delight.'

"We do not pretend that these ideas are certainties of revealed religion; we do not even pretend that they are certainties of logic; but we do contend that they are lawful and reasonable opinions; and we strenuously maintain that whatever moral obligation they include or imply on the part of man to the inferior animals is of the highest authority, independently of the validity of the opinions themselves."

In the present civilized age, the writer says, no religion that is not humane is possible; and he warns his readers that a religion is now being taught in this country that lays stress on the very features of kindness to animals in which Judaism and Christianity have been, in practise, vitally defective. He says:

"No doubt there are many to whom the pretensions of Buddhism, whether exoteric or esoteric, are attractive, merely because of the marvels which they include; but it is not the marvelous which makes the great Buddha, Sakyamuni, an object of adoration to four hundred millions of human beings; it is his mildness, his sweetness, his gentleness, his tenderness to 'all creatures great and small'; and we can not help believing that it is this same quality which lends to him and to the mythical religion which bears his name the charm which it undoubtedly possesses in Eastern lands, and which fascinates even such men as Lafcadio Hearn. Is it not possible that this moral sweetness of the Buddha, as exhibited in his tenderness for everything that lives, is the true secret of the charm of Buddhism for many of our American countrymen? And is it not possible that the silence of our own religious teachers on a matter to which our age has come to be increasingly and even exquisitely sensitive, gives a needless reason for the belief that the great religion of the Orient is more humane, and, therefore, more truly moral, than our own?"

Some of the most conspicuous Christian saints have been noted for kindness to animals. St. Francis of Assisi, for instance, called the birds his brothers and the swallows his sisters:

"It was this overflowing spirit of love which disdained nothing, but included everything that God has made, which made Francis the greatest preacher of the gospel of love who has ever blessed the Christian Church since the times of the Apostles, and in an age of universal conflict and confusion brought back to religion something of the Spirit of Jesus Christ. Truly, love is lord of all, but the love that does not extend to all, and cherish all, and defend all that the love of God embraces, and cherishes, and bids us protect, is something less than it ought to be."

IMMORTALITY IN THE THOUGHT OF TO-DAY.

A HISTORY of the thought of the race on the subject of immortality would be likely to fill a fair-sized library. Mr. William Henry Johnson has endeavored to compress into a magazine article a general survey of that history, his especial aim being to bring out the attitude of present enlightened religious minds. The mental attitudes of various grades of humanity, he says (*Arena*, May), are three: "The lowest, a mere animal existence, without thought of anything beyond; the next, that in which man's experiences, rightly or wrongly interpreted, lead to a conviction of continued existence; the last, that in which he reviews and questions this conclusion."

The first attitude is held by only a few degraded tribes; the second, by the majority of savages and barbarians; the third, by the civilized races. Dismissing from mind the first class, and taking up the second, Mr. Johnson finds that, among ancient peoples, the underlying idea of immortality was always the same, that of the soul as an entity, in general shadowy and impalpable, but under certain conditions becoming visible. The origin of this idea he finds in the fact that all movement suggests to the untutored mind an active principle, life; and in the inability of the savage to distinguish between facts of consciousness and outward occurrences:

"He sleeps. In his dreams, he hunts, fights, meets his friends, some of them long since dead. He awakes and finds himself in the same place in which he lay down. But these seem to be real experiences. The belief inevitably arises that the spirit with him can go out of him and act for itself. The difference, then, between a living man and a dead man is simply that the former breathes and moves, by reason of the spirit inhabiting the body, while the latter is still and breathes not, because the spirit has finally gone out of him."

Out of this idea of the soul as a distinct entity came the funeral customs of the ancients, their flights of fancy into the unknown realm, and priestly domination. And the traditional Christian eschatology has come down to us, through the Hebrews, from these primitive ideas as developed by the Persians:

"'The chosen people' are the most striking example of a race, by no means in abject savagery, remaining for centuries devoid of a belief in a future life. For hundreds of years, if there was any trace of such an opinion, it was of the faintest, for it finds no place in their writings or laws. The earliest reference to a disembodied state, the story of Saul's visit to the witch of Endor and of the apparition of Samuel, shows that the notion existed only in a very crude form, the basis of necromantic practises. To whatsoever extent it was held, it certainly did not go beyond the Homeric conception of a dark, cold, and cheerless under-world, where the dead wandered about inactive, without pleasure or hope."

This was all changed by the exile in Babylon, where the Hebrews came under the influence of Persian notions, and where, in consequence, a new hope dawned on the captive nation:

"From this period dates the theological development of the Jews. The same people whose hopes and dreams of glory had been so exclusively earthly, became zealous expositors of the

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mysteries of futurity. They had come to Babylon a band of broken exiles. The 'remnant' returned to Jerusalem a church. A graded priestly caste, living at its ease and ruling the state by spiritual terrors; a sacrificial system; ornate ritual services; the elaboration of a code in which the present life was subordinated to a future; legions of angels and demons, ministers of grace or of doom—all these followed as matter of course. Not the least noteworthy part of their achievement was the success of the Jews in delivering to the world this product of natural causes as a revelation from God. As such it has been accepted by all the generations of Christians, who have inherited the ideas of the race among whom their religion had its rise."

The writer expresses his wonder that this product of Orientalism should have obtained such a hold on the rest of the world, and thinks its hold is now broken by science and biblical criticism. He says:

"The spectacle of the Western mind, with its naïve literalism, affirming in hard-and-fast dogma, as the very and eternal truth of God, poetic images and dramatic pictures evolved long ages ago from the rank growth of the Oriental mind speculating on things unseen and unknowable, is one of the curiosities of history. Dreams of the old, old East, glorified by the genius of Virgil, Dante, and Milton, have taken deep hold of the Christian consciousness, and, stiffened into rigid tenets, have bound in fetters the lusty limbs of the young West. What poets saw in fancy theologians have proclaimed as fact; and the affirmations of creed-makers on a subject lying beyond all human ken have been as robust as the bitterest enemies of religion could have desired.

"Now the inevitable reaction has set in. The traditional belief is undergoing rapid attenuation and, in some quarters, disintegration. Forces are at work which have affected the old dogma more seriously in twenty-five years than all the thought of all the ages since man began to think. Science has entered the field—not merely physical science, but the scientific method applied to everything; and, as a consequence, what men believe is called on to justify itself to the reason."

As one result of this new view of religion that is coming into vogue, revivalism is disappearing, and a more intelligent religious faith and practise are becoming manifest.

And what place in this new order does the thought of immortality occupy? In answer, Mr. Johnson refers to a symposium which a religious periodical (name not given) in England published in 1887. In this symposium a number of "the most eminent scientific men in this country and England" expressed opinions on the bearing of science on the doctrine of personal immortality. Mr. Johnson classifies these opinions, giving brief quotations from each.

Those who more or less unequivocally affirmed immortality were: James D. Dana, LL.D., of Yale; Asa Gray, LL.D., of Harvard; Edward D. Cope, Ph.D., of Philadelphia; Josiah P. Cook, LL.D., of Harvard; John William Dawson, LL.D., of McGill University; T. Sterry Hunt, LL.D., F.R.S.; Benjamin Apthorp Gould, LL.D., Cambridge; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., ex-president of Harvard College; Asaph Hall, LL.D., Washington, D. C.; Elliott Coues, M.D., Ph.D., Washington, D. C.; Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., of Johns Hopkins University.

Those who were agnostic on the subject were: Herbert Spencer; Charles S. Peirce, of United States National Academy; T. H. Huxley.

Those who thought the question wholly outside the pale of science, tho personally they believed in immortality, were: Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, S.T.D., LL.D., president of Columbia College; Alfred Russell Wallace, England; Charles A. Young, LL.D., of Princeton College; J. P. Lesley, state geologist of Pennsylvania.

Those who denied immortality and considered science as supporting their position were: Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D., of University of Pennsylvania; Simon Newcomb, LL.D., of the Naval Observatory, Washington; Lester F. Ward, of Smithsonian Institution; Edward S. Morse, Ph.D., Salem, Mass.

Mr. Johnson thinks that "the most enlightened attitude of religious minds at the present time" can be no better expressed than in the course of lectures given in 1894 by Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter, of Oxford, before the Harvard Divinity School, "in which he [Professor Carpenter] treated the subject of immortality from every conceivable point of view and with the most exhaustive research into the beliefs of all races, with the conclusion that there is no ground for dogmatic statement, since immortality is not capable of proof, but is a subject of personal hope or aspiration. He quoted with disapproval a saying of Miss Cobbe, that man must be immortal, or God is unjust. We are not warranted, he said, in resting our conviction of the moral order of the universe on such an assumption."

A Mistake in Punctuation.—*The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian, Louisville) tells an amusing story of an incident caused by the misplacement of a punctuation mark. It occurred at the recent meeting of the Southern General Assembly at New Orleans, and the occasion was the reception of a telegram of fraternal greetings from the Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly, in session in another city:

"It [the telegram] expressed the cordial feelings entertained for our assembly, and emphasized them by a Scripture reference, 'See Acts twenty three two.' As the message was read, some member asked what the text was. The clerk read Acts xxiii. 2, 'And the high priest Ananias commanded them that stood by him to smite him on the mouth.' An exclamation of surprise and then a roar of laughter swept through the house. What could the Cumberland brethren mean by sending such a message? The following verse, Acts xxiii. 3, 'Then said Paul unto him, God shall smite thee, thou whited wall,' suggested a very sharp response. But the impression was general that the telegraph operator had made a mistake, and a resolution was offered directing the clerks of our assembly to inquire what text the Cumberland Assembly intended to quote.

"Further examination showed that the operator had made no mistake, that he had only failed to put in punctuation marks. Acts xx. 32, reads: 'And now, brethren, I commend you to God and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.' This is a sentiment to which our assembly cordially responded.

"If you are ever tempted to get angry with a person who has insulted you, before making a hasty answer, examine carefully to see whether you may not yourself have wrongly punctuated his conduct or his remarks."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE rabbis of Baltimore, Md., have united in an effort to secure a better attendance at synagog and temple by agreeing not to solemnize marriages between Jews and Jewesses who do not attend divine worship at some Jewish house of worship, and also not to officiate at the funerals of those who fail to go to the synagog.

AT the Methodist General Conference at Baltimore in May, a rule was adopted to the effect that evangelists may not hold meetings in charges where the pastor objects. Two bishops were elected, the Rev. Warren Aken Candler, D.D., of Georgia, and the Rev. Henry Clay Morrison, D.D., of Tennessee.

"IT is an exceedingly pernicious idea to get into the head of a minister," remarks *The Watchman*, "that he is not responsible for failure in his calling. The minister, of course, is dealing with supernatural forces in a peculiar sense, but a supernatural force is not therefore capricious. There is as much certainty that the Christian minister will be blessed in his spiritual work as that the farmer will be blessed in his efforts to secure a harvest. A minister is under just as much obligation to succeed in his calling as other men in their occupations."

A CORRECTION.—The alleged address "To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church of the United Stated," published in our issue of May 28 as having been issued by the American archbishops and approved by Mgr. Martinelli, seems to have been a much less important document. *The Outlook*, which was also misled in the matter (it appeared in some of the most reliable newspapers in the country and excited considerable editorial comment), states that it has since ascertained that the address was issued by a Roman Catholic bishop in some Western diocese, and was not indorsed by Mgr. Martinelli. Some of the Catholic papers have called attention to the matter, *The Church News* taking us severely to task for the mistake.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE REST OF AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICAN sympathy with the United States in the present war is almost non-existent, and where it does exist it is based upon the assumption that the United States will not annex Spanish territory but will leave the Cubans to work out their own salvation in perfect independence as soon as the Spanish colors have been hauled down. The *Prensa*, Buenos Ayres, which before the war considered the good-will of the United States of some value to Argentina in her quarrel with Chile, fears that the Cuban war is one of Latin against Saxon. The Valparaiso papers pay off old scores by siding unreservedly with Spain. An exception in Chile is the *Lei*, Santiago, a widely circulated free-thought daily, which welcomes the defeat of Spain as a blow to the Roman Catholic Church. The *Lei*, nevertheless, admits that its heart is with its own race, and urges Spain to establish the republic to remedy her sad plight. It says:

"The republic would give new vigor to Spain. It is the Catholic monarchy with its recent Austrian origin and its popish sponsorship that is responsible for the sorry condition of Spain. The republican government would inaugurate its rule by declaring Cuba free and independent, thus confirming what the insurgents had already practically achieved. With Cuba's independence, all cause for the war would cease. But even if the Yankees should be unreasonable, which we deem unlikely, Spain would be better able to continue the struggle if the monarchy were abolished. Republican France was much more successful in her wars than the monarchy of the restoration. Moreover, republican Spain would have the moral support of all South America."

Even in Venezuela our sympathizers are half-hearted. The *Tiempo*, Caracas, thinks the best Venezuelans can do is to remain neutral. The *Pregonera* believes that Latin America should side with Spain, as the United States evidently means to lord it over Spanish-speaking America.

This aversion of South Americans to such an extension of the Monroe doctrine is not displeasing to many Canadians, who, as time goes on, show increasing distrust in the project of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, while other Canadians who defend the project, do so on the assumption that Britain's influence on this continent will be thereby strengthened. *The World*, Toronto, says:

"The idea that the Spanish-Americans look to the United States for protection would be laughed at by any one familiar with the people of Mexico, Central America, and South America. The Spanish-Americans look on the people of the United States with suspicion and dislike. They have never asked for the protection of the Americans and they do not want it. . . . More than once American subjects in those Southern countries have had to take refuge under the British flag, because the American flag could not protect them from outrage. . . . The Spanish-American republics are well aware that they have nothing to fear from Britain in the way of annexing territory, but they are justly afraid of the United States. A considerable part of the United States was taken from Mexico, and other annexations are dreaded. Some of the American papers are already advocating the annexation of a portion of Nicaragua in order that the Nicaragua canal may be within the United States. . . . One of the possibilities of the future is an alliance of the Spanish-American republics against the United States."

The Toronto *Telegram*, referring to the assertion of some United States editors that the recognition of Great Britain as an American power is impossible, says:

"It will certainly be quite impossible for Great Britain to forget that considerably more than one half of this continent is refreshed by the shadow of the Union Jack.

"Anglo-Saxon unity based upon Great Britain's withdrawal from responsibilities and privileges imposed by her destiny on this continent would be no great boon, and Great Britain will probably be able to worry along without an alliance on these terms."

This Canadian fear of being sacrificed on the altar of Anglo-Saxonism is gradually understood in England, and it is taken into account. "Canadian traditions, it must not be forgotten, are violently anti-American," says the London *Speaker*. "Canada is willing to make a far compromise, but she is not willing to offer up her material interests on the altar of an Anglo-Saxon alliance, nor does England expect her to do anything of the sort."

The Home News, London, thinks the people of the United States will be sensible enough to see that they can not bag all creation, and that they must relinquish some claims to make good others. It says:

"In the past the United States have played fast-and-loose with the aspirations on this side toward an Anglo-Saxon alliance. America, however, has embarked on a policy of adventure which may carry her farther than she intended to go. In proportion as her over-the-sea interests increase, the Monroe doctrine will lose its force even among Americans, and in proportion as that elaborate piece of diplomatic pretense disappears, Great Britain and America will find it possible to be close friends, if not allies."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that Canada need not stand in the way of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, as the Dominion is practically independent, and can make her own terms.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

DURING the first days of June the war had lasted long enough to warrant a retrospect, and the European papers review what has been done. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says, in the main:

Spoiled by the energy and celerity of European forces, we all expected a succession of decisive engagements; but if we except the—purely local—affair at Manila, where the not very modern American fleet destroyed the antediluvian tubs of the Spaniards, no progress has been made. The Spanish merchant-vessels do not sail in waters in which the Americans cruise, and the latter no longer make captures. The Americans waste a tremendous lot of powder and shot in bombardments which mean precious little; for if we remember that even the bombardment of Paris was of little value compared with its cost, and that Strasburg was only partially destroyed, we may assume that the Spaniards have not suffered much. Moreover, the Spaniards have now become accustomed to the shooting; one gets used to bombardments. They are useless, unless they are followed by an attack, and for this the Americans are not prepared. Whether they will be able to create a passable force within the next few weeks, remains to be seen. Perhaps they have learned that Europe's "militarism" is not without its good points. They have boasted that they would beat their weak opponent in less time than it takes to tell; perhaps they have begun to wonder what would have been their state now if they had tackled a first-class power.

This war is a repetition of the Greco-Turkish war as regards finances. It is impossible to make war without money; but Spain proves that even an apparently quite empty exchequer contains a few sweepings.

The Speaker, London, thinks naval proceedings in the West Indies "have shown little capacity on either side." *The Spectator* declares that "the little fleet of Spain in the West Indies has rendered the larger fleet of the United States temporarily useless," and predicts a long war, as even the taking of a port or two in Cuba does not mean the expulsion of the Spaniards. *The St. James's Gazette* speaks about "Spanish wind and American brag," and something of this tone is observable in many of our European contemporaries when they comment upon the fighting at Santiago. "The latest 'battle' of all, that of Santiago de Cuba, seems to have been only a little less serious than the bombard-

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ment of Matanzas where the mule was killed," says *The Saturday Review*. "There has been no great battle, but there has been a considerable consumption of American powder and shot, with what good result is very doubtful," remarks *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"The one fact which stands out is that the Americans did not get into the harbor. So far the forts and mines succeeded. The next question which arises is that as to the damage suffered by the forts. . . . But guns behind earthworks are very difficult to silence, and the Americans were hardly at work long enough to dismount the numerous heavy guns which are said to have been in position on the heights commanding the harbor mouth. The stories as to the shelling of the anchorage may be discredited; the Americans would scarcely waste ammunition on so indefinite a mark."

But if we in the United States are accused of claiming victories in battles that were never fought, the Spaniards are not denied an equal amount of this species of enjoyment, especially in the colonies. According to the *Heraldo*, San Juan, Dewey was beaten at Manila, and the *Liberal* hopes for a speedy landing of Spanish troops on American soil. The story that a Havana paper told its readers of the bombardment of American ports, we have not been able to verify.

Spain suffers much inconvenience from the war. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"It is impossible to believe that Spain can hold out very long. She will be forced to use the most extraordinary means to obtain money, and has already begun by the prohibition of the export of silver. Already silver is worth 5 per cent. more than paper, tho probably much is held back for purposes of speculation."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"Poor Spain is finding the war a terrible nuisance. Yesterday the Chamber passed a law prohibiting the export of silver—it is becoming so scarce. They might just as well have passed a law for its compulsory import; for, according to the best opinions available, the new law will have no result. One deputy remarks that 'the law is quite unnecessary and can not possibly produce the desired effect; but as it will remain a dead letter it can do no harm, and may tend to prevent a panic.' That has yet to be seen. But the inconvenience that the Spaniards are suffering is incontestable. It is already difficult to get change for a 25-peseta note."

Many people seem to think that the United States, too, would be glad to end the war, since we must have found that our preparations were not adequate. The Toronto *World* thinks Americans will be more civil to other nationalities in future, and remarks that, "these poor, shoeless, half-starved American soldiers may be able to fight Spaniards, but what would happen to them if they ran up against well-fed, properly clothed Canadian volunteers!" *The Illustrated News*, Edinburgh, thinks the delay will make the attack on Cuba more and more difficult. The Montreal *Herald* takes a very different view:

"On the American side there has been plenty of energy displayed; on the Spanish side, none at all. While gallant old Admiral Cervera lies with his crippled squadron in the harbor of Santiago without hope that the Cadiz division of the fleet will bring him any assistance, the Americans are strong in men and ships, and, according to latest reports, are pushing forward a large contingent of seasoned troops in addition to knocking to pieces the defense batteries at fortified ports. It is the very ease with which Spain suffers herself to be beaten that must be taken as certain indication that peace can not be much longer delayed."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the Americans are somewhat disappointed, and says:

"In Washington people thought the battle would be short and the victory speedy. Now public opinion is for peace, for trade and industry begin to feel the hardships of the war, which promises to be long and tedious. Cervera must be got out of Santiago, if any progress is to be hoped for. But Cervera can not be driven out without land forces. It is hoped that the latter will succeed with the help of the insurgents, but can the insurgents be depended upon?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOLLAND'S MODEL COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

IF the United States secures possession of the Philippines and finds that it does not care to retain possession of the islands after the war, the suggestion is made that we turn them over to Holland, as a country well versed in colonial affairs, yet not strong enough to excite the jealousy of the great powers. This has led to many favorable comments upon the administrative talent of the Dutch. A correspondent of *The Spectator*, London, points out that Holland is still the greatest colonial power, if her own limited area and population is compared with that of her possessions. Moreover, justice is administered nowhere better than under the Dutch flag. We make the following summary of an article in the French part of *Cosmopolis*, London:

The Dutch have made it their business to understand the natives. For a long time, indeed, their policy was one of mere worldly wisdom. During a period of one hundred and fifty to two hundred years the Dutch governed their colonies well because they wished the colonies to be a paying venture. During the last generation, however, they have become *touchés de la grâce*, they are conscientious. The *kleine man*, the man of the people, who has little or no influence, the small tenant, the laborer, all these are specially cared for and protected. The administration protects them against the Chinese money-lender, against their own proud chieftains, against the foreign capitalist. The taxes are gathered in so scrupulously honest a manner that even a fraction of a cent is always accounted for. Justice is administered with due regard to the views of the natives. The result is obvious. The Dutch have not lost by their policy. Java is happy and her people are in comfortable circumstances. Were it not for the war with Atchin, the Dutch colonial budget would be without debt. That the Dutch are slow in adopting reforms is quite true, but they wish to be sure. Their work does them honor, and it may be truly said that nowhere is the white man more respected than in their possessions, because nowhere is the native better protected.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL FRANCE AND ENGLAND COME TO BLOWS?

THE *Figaro*, Paris, claims that the Niger conference at present sitting in Paris has decided upon the following: France relinquishes her claims to Boussa, and receives Nikki; from Nikki the boundary is to run northward to Ilo on the Niger. Thus France has given up everything between Ilo and Boussa. But the English are not satisfied. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"To ask Great Britain, as a return for the extreme kindness of the French in evacuating certain posts in British West Africa (Boussa, to wit) which they had illegally seized, to surrender to France all territory north of a line drawn from Nikki to Ilo on the Niger, can only fittingly be described in language more forcible than diplomatic. . . . In other words, we insist on the control of both banks of the Niger to the whole of its navigable course from the sea, and also such farther stretches of the river north of Boussa as are ours already by treaty. . . . This is not a time, just after the Russian score in the far East, for allowing Russia's ally to obtain 'concessions' from us, with no substantial return whatever, in Africa. On the contrary, it is the precise moment to be absolutely unwavering in the upholding of British rights; and we trust that Lord Salisbury will make that quite clear to M. Hanotaux."

The above, with variations, is the general tone of the British press, and the French make sure that England means to pick a

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quarrel—if not the English Government, at least the English people. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"What France has occupied, she will retain; it is ridiculous to think that England threatens war in such a cause. The French Ministry has no business to recognize treaties made by half-clad negroes in the name of the Niger Company. . . . We have made great sacrifices to connect Dahomey with our possessions in the Sudan and to reach the navigable part of the Niger. Our neighbors must learn to understand that we can not give up the results of our labors merely to please them. *Beati possidentes.*"

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, implores the English to think twice before they persist in their aggressive policy, but fears that the English really think the earth belongs to them and that other nations are afraid of them. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* also believes that the English, who read nothing but their own papers and regard themselves—as did the French twenty-five or thirty years ago—as the most civilized people on earth, are ready for an attempt to make good their claim as the world's masters. "Ignotus," the German reviewer of politics in *Cosmopolis*, London, hopes the British Government will be able to curb the British people. In a long article he expresses himself to the following effect:

The United States and Great Britain are always threatening war because the people of these countries know nothing of the art of war or of its effects. Luckily the British Government is aware that its power as a peace-disturbing element is very limited. Lord Salisbury knows that Great Britain is powerless against France and Russia, especially since the friendship of Turkey has been alienated. He knows, too, that circumstances may cause Germany to join France and Russia. The disturbing circumstance is that public opinion in England is less educated than the Government.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COUNT CASSINI, THE NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

THE appointment by the Russian Government of Count Arthur P. Cassini to the ambassadorship at Washington has been widely commented upon. In Russia the count has the reputation of an astute, resourceful, and brilliant diplomat, and it is supposed that the far-Eastern complications and the recent talk of Anglo-American union have had no little to do with the selection of the count for the Washington post. He is credited with most of Russia's successes in China, and the defeat of Lord Salisbury on the Port Arthur and Talien-wan question is believed to be the result of his carefully planned work. In the St. Petersburgh *Novoye Vremya*, the following sketch of his career and comment upon his appointment appeared recently:

"In 1854 Count Cassini entered the service of the ministry of foreign affairs. In 1864 he was attached to the Dresden mission, and soon afterward he was promoted to the office of the first secretary of legation. The same position he subsequently held at Copenhagen and Hamburg. It was in 1891 that he was appointed to the highly important post of ambassador at Peking.

"Our constant and watchful rival in the far East, England, was at that time still at the very height of her political supremacy in that quarter, and she used her predominance to secure every advantage and create for our Government new difficulties. At the same time our diplomacy had already outlined those broad historical questions which it was necessary for us to solve in connection with our plans in Asia and the construction of the Siberian line. The credit of thoroughly preparing the ground in China for the recent and current events unquestionably belongs to Count Cassini. Having studied the Chinese character and followed the policy and needs of the Chinese Government—taking advantage, moreover, of every failure and blunder of English diplomacy in that sphere—the count, in his six-year term at Peking, succeeded in displacing England step by step and entirely removing her from her position of vantage.

"Most strikingly is this state of affairs shown in the Anglo-Chinese press, which has almost continuously betrayed irritation and intense dislike of Russia's representative at Peking and attributed to him and his Government all sorts of aggressive designs.

"To-day, at Washington, it will devolve upon Count Cassini to meet and grapple with a new and peculiar political situation. The Government of the United States has lately entered upon a new line of activity which will affect all international relations. The new policy was ushered in by the treaty of Hawaiian annexation, and found most palpable expression in the war with Spain and its complications."

In view of these facts the paper feels that Russia ought to have a man at Washington thoroughly familiar with the Eastern situation and English diplomacy. The selection of Count Cassini is generally hailed with satisfaction.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND BRITAIN'S ISOLATION.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S open bid for an Anglo-American alliance has been received abroad with rather mixed feelings. The majority of Britons seem to think that the time is not ripe for it. On the Continent it is regarded as an aggressive move, but as they profess to regard neither Great Britain nor the United States as a strong power outside their own domains, less importance than might be expected is attached to Mr. Chamberlain's project. The Germans think Mr. Chamberlain has acknowledged the island empire's weakness. Sydney Low, in *The St. James's Gazette*, describing the feelings of America, says:

"Americans are penetrated by the idea that England, by her action, has saved them from a great danger; and everywhere you hear expressions of gratitude and approval. 'Johnny's all right,' says the man in the street. 'John Bull is stronger than the whole lot of Dutchmen and Dagoes, and he will see that we are allowed to put this thing through.' It is a fact, which we do not always realize in this country, that in his heart the American believes profoundly in the strength of Great Britain. The British fleet impresses him ten times as much as all the conscript regiments of the Emperor of Russia or the Emperor of Germany; indeed, it is part of his stock and standing grievance against England that she is too brutally, blatantly, overbearingly strong. . . . If the United States fleets can win a naval battle or two, and the army reap some laurels in Cuba, the historical primers of the future may be trusted to make the most of these successes; there will be another string of military glories to dangle before the rising generation, and it will be less necessary to insist on the surrender of Cornwallis and to dwell on the frigate actions of 1812. This may seem a small matter; but it may go far to accentuate and emphasize that change in American public opinion toward England without which it is hopeless for the statesmen of either country to contemplate a regular alliance, or even a solid and permanent working understanding."

The Home News, London, says:

"Great Britain stands alone, and is liable, in the colonial secretary's view, to be confronted at any moment with a combination which even the most hot-headed of jingoes would regard with misgiving. He indulged in some especially significant reflections with regard to Russia. In such circumstances, he says, the first duty—a duty which he at any rate has not neglected—is to draw all parts of the empire more closely together; the second, to meet the Americans half-way in their desire for an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Little cause tho the Americans have given us to love them, an Anglo-Saxon league would be of too vital a character not to be eagerly welcomed. If there is any reality in the movement we must agree to let bygones be bygones."

The Speaker, London, says:

"Things have come to a pretty pass if we are to be told that all these efforts and sacrifices have left us in such a state that we can not hold our own unless we have help from outside. We refuse to believe it. No doubt, if we are going to embark upon some great foreign adventures, we may be unable to attain our ends without allies. But we know of no foreign adventures that are

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likely to tempt us to depart from our traditional policy; while we do know that alliances can only be bought at a price, and that not a light one."

The Spectator welcomes "anything that makes for the strengthening of the Anglo-Saxon race, not as a security merely for the English or the Americans, but as a security that the best tendencies in social and political life shall be given full play." *The Saturday Review*, true to its long-established policy of expressing contempt for everybody outside of the "tight little isle," thinks we on this side would merely make use of the alliance to humbug Great Britain. *The Westminster Gazette*, comparing Mr. Chamberlain to a drummer, says:

"It is he who dresses our shop-windows, exploits our markets, and cries up our stock. To what a state, then, argues the foreign observer, must we be reduced, when our great commercial drummer is compelled to admit the depreciation of his own wares, and to proclaim that necessity compels him to look out for a partner. . . . We hope ministers may be encouraged to take heart from the consoling comments of some German and French newspapers. 'Cheer up,' say these journals, 'you really aren't quite a second-rate power yet. If you get into difficulties, we all expect you to do rather better than Spain.' We hope also that if Mr. Chamberlain has been dallying with the thought of a German alliance, he will take note of the almost universal reply which comes from the German press. The Germans, it is declared, only enter into engagements for value received. What has England to offer which could compensate Germany for embroiling herself with Russia in behalf (as Prince Bismarck's paper puts it) of 'English insolence and of interests that are exclusively English.' . . . If that is the talk in Germany, the talk in America is hardly more satisfactory. For the general friendly feeling expressed by Mr. Chamberlain, there is sufficient gratitude. But there is an obvious disinclination to be rushed into a definite compact."

In the above excerpt European opinion is well sketched. It need only be added that the continental papers do not regard the Americans as more British in descent than anything else, and think an alliance between the United States and Great Britain possible on grounds of expediency only, not for sentimental reasons of race affinity. The *Neue Freie Presse* thinks England wants help for her anti-French policy in Africa. The French papers are wrathful because their friend and ally, Russia, and especially the Czar, got a dose of the treatment hitherto reserved by the British press for Germany and Emperor William. The *Journal des Débats* wants to know if Mr. Chamberlain wants to be an English Boulanger in a dress-coat.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"We have always maintained, and still maintain, that nothing worse could happen to the world than a crushing, humiliating defeat of England. But how she is courting it! Instead of concentrating her forces, she continues to extend her already unwieldy, loosely jointed empire. She leaves her defense to hired soldiers, yet continues to arouse the animosity of more powerful nations.

"There is only one country whose help could have rendered Britain safe, and that country is Germany. Had England been less selfish, had she acted in an honest, honorable manner toward Germany, she would not now be forced to look into the future with fear and trembling."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CABLE PERIL IN WAR.

THE English Government or English syndicates own four fifths of the cables of the world. These cables are the nerves of the empire, and their destruction in a war would practically paralyze the Government. The war now going on between Spain and America has brought home to every one the great strategic value of the cable in war, and some of the London press have pointed out the extreme peril that may soon overtake the British empire, without better protection of its cable service.

The Outlook (London) points out that the Government should hasten to seize all cable lines now in the hands of English syndicates, notwithstanding the fidelity these companies have shown to the empire. It declares the situation is too grave and the national interests at stake are too great to permit of silence. Commodore Dewey's cutting of the cable at Manila, and the destruction of a number of cable lines in the West Indies, all belonging to English syndicates and upon which the Government would have to depend in a great war for the mobilization of its fleet, have suddenly shown Englishmen how vulnerable the empire is in this respect.

The Outlook further points out that the best reason for the Government's seizing the cables is not so much to prevent their destruction, for, in a war in which England was engaged the adversary would most certainly cut cables; but the Government should in every instance own the cables to prevent leakage of its secrets and prevent other belligerents from destroying them:

"Hongkong is the British naval base and telegraphic center, and what is the telegraphic situation at Hongkong? Every cablegram must pass through an office tenanted jointly by the British (Eastern Extension) and Russo-Danish (Great Northern) telegraph companies. From the point of view of commercial economy the amalgamation is well enough; but from the point of view of British strategy, it is worse than foolish. It is pointed out that the manager of the Hongkong office is British, but the controller is a nominee of the Russo-Danish Company, and in the course of business every message passes through the hands of the Russo-Danish official. Talien-wan was lost to this country because of a leakage of the news of the negotiations between Lord Salisbury in Downing Street, Sir Claude McDonald in Peking, and the Yamen. This leakage gave Russia the cue for her bullying of the Yamen, which resulted in the failure of Lord Salisbury's contemplated loan. This leakage of course occurred in Peking, but under precisely the same conditions that exist at Hongkong. Hongkong is British, and every cable office there should be in the hands of the British Government.

"But the state of our cable lines generally to the far East is nothing short of appalling. Suppose Lord Salisbury had stiffened his back when Russia first broke faith at Port Arthur, and suppose war had ensued. What would have been one of the first tasks of Russia or France? We are spared superfluous conjecture by the frankness of the semi-official Russian *Novoye Vremya*. 'In the case of an armed conflict between this country and England,' it declares, 'our first task would be to block England's communication with India and Australia.' There is Russia's first deal in the game of war, and a very natural deal too; for we can measure the paralysis it would bring to British interests in the far East and the antipodes alike.

"And how easy a task it would be! France has, as Sir Charles Dilke pointed out the other day, a number of telegraphic ships attached to its navy department with appliances for picking up and laying cables. It would not be necessary to even cut the cables. It would be enough to fish them up in the shallow waters of the Mediterranean and hold and use them for their own purposes as the United States are holding and using the cables between Cuba and Florida. England would then be completely cut off from the scene of conflict and from her possessions, while Russia, having her own lines across Siberia, would, whatever happened, be in hourly touch with Peking and the whole far East. Here is a peril which no British government, jealous of British interests in the far East, should allow to continue."

The Outlook contends that the cipher system of code offers no protection whatever to the secrets of the Government. There was never a code invented that could not be deciphered, where there have been inducements enough to decipher it.

The Outlook finally draws attention to what would have occurred had President Cleveland's bellicose Venezuela message been followed by war. England would have been cut off from a great deal of her American possessions, and she is still at the mercy of the United States in nearly all her communications with her naval bases in this hemisphere.

The Paris *Temps*, the *Independance Belge*, and the Berlin *Tageblatt* concur in the opinion that all international cables should be neutralized and controlled by a joint commission of all the great powers. The cable is too important a factor in war to allow any one nation to have a monopoly of it.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

SHOULD THE INCURABLY SICK BE HELPED TO A SPEEDY DEATH?

SHALL the life and the suffering of people afflicted with incurable disease and doomed beyond all hope be prolonged by the resources of science? Or shall the resources of science, instead of being applied to the prolongation of their agony, be applied to making their death as painless as possible? These questions are discussed by Percival Pickering (*Humanitarian*, April), and he not only cries out against the modern custom of fighting off death to the last, but suggests methods by which it may be hastened. The standpoint from which he views the subject is indicated in the following sentence:

"Those very discoveries of science which, wielded with common sense, are a boon to humanity, misapplied, may be calculated to become as great a terror; and while by their means the art of living is being simplified, that of dying is being rendered needlessly hideous and complicated."

To bring us still more impressively before the problem, Mr. Percival gives us several cases in point out of his own experience. One of them is as follows:

"A friend of mine was dying from cancer of the face. Life had not been very palatable to her at the best of times, and under these conditions there was nothing to make her cling to it. She was a woman well past the prime of life, alone in the world except for distant relations whose attendance upon her was a matter of duty rather than affection. It devolved upon these relations to insure that she was provided with nurses and medical attendance, ostensibly to alleviate the pain which it was impossible to cure, and to prolong the life which it was impossible to save. But the former consideration had to give way to the latter. Every device was resorted to, to maintain an existence which had become intolerable to the patient personally and useless to the world around. Anesthetics were given to her, but their action was practically counteracted by the fact *that she was roused from sleep or insensibility every half-hour, day or night, in order to have nourishment or stimulants forcibly administered.* Thus her existence for weeks alternated between all-too-brief periods of insensibility when she lay brainless, useless, a mere breathing corpse, and the constantly recurring intervals when she was forcibly restored to consciousness and pain. More than once, I implored the nurses not to rouse her from a state of blessed forgetfulness, but they pointed out that they were forced to do so, lest she should sink into what was apparently a still more desirable escape from torment. Not only were their orders on this point stringent, but also they should enter the fulfilment and the result of such orders half-hourly in a book, for the doctor's inspection. It is difficult for those who have never been eye-witnesses of such a course of treatment during long terrible weeks, to realize the torture which it represents. To me it appeared almost diabolical in its misplaced kindness, and I remarked upon this aspect of it to the doctor. He acquiesced, admitting that had his duty been merely that of alleviating the patient's suffering while dissolution followed its natural course, she would have died painlessly weeks previously. 'Such a system is not only useless in a case like this, it is actively cruel,' he said, 'since it is in direct opposition to the patient's own clearly expressed wishes. But what can I do? The kindness which we exercise toward animals we deny to our own species. We are willing to recognize when members of the brute creation are "happier out of their misery," but when sufferers of our own species accept the individual application of that fact we will not permit them to follow the dictates of common sense. We illogically speak of their approaching death as a "merciful release," while we forcibly exert every means to combat nature and to prolong their torture indefinitely. In this instance, it was the duty of the relations of the patient to see that she was provided with suitable medical attendance; and my duty, being so provided, is to extend her life thus to the utmost limit which science can contrive; not by so much as one brief half-hour may I allow nature to take its course.'

"Later, I saw this same friend when she was actually dying. She was propped upright into an apparently uncomfortable position by means of three pillows. I suggested that she would be more comfortable lying down. 'She wants to lie down,' the nurse informed me, 'but if I were to take one pillow away, the action of the heart would fail.' As the patient was rich and could afford to pay for close supervision, even the moments of death were to be spun out with a cruelty which, one is thankful to reflect, is not always rigidly adhered to in hospitals."

The argument usually brought forward from a religious view of the subject is treated by Mr. Percival with scant respect. That argument is, we are told, that, existence being a divine gift, we dare not assume to shorten it by one brief hour, lest we be interfering with the divine Will. But this argument would, if logically followed, tell against combating the course of nature by the use of artificial means to prolong life. The really serious and weighty arguments for the present course come from the practical side of the question—the necessity for mutual protection. These practical arguments run as follows:

"Except in public and just retribution for crime, to admit any conditions under which it is permissible for a man to tamper with the life of a fellow creature would at once open the door to all manner of grave abuses. Do away with the legal and even the theoretical sacredness of individual life, and no man would be secure. Illness would acquire an added terror, and every death-bed be haunted by the dread of murder. The love of life, too, is strong, and even acute physical torment will often fail to make death desired. Also, and apart from the abuses to which such a system would give rise, it is not always possible for a physician of the widest experience and the most undoubted integrity to be infallible in pronouncing what is or is not incurable."

Without treating these arguments lightly, Mr. Pickering insists that the evils they suggest can be guarded against, just as similar abuses of power are guarded against in connection with the commitment of insane persons. And he makes the following suggestions along this line:

"First, it should be criminal that the life of a dying person be shortened unless legal and incontestable proof be procurable that such an act is done by his individual wish. Secondly, it should be necessary that such a desire, attested by himself and corroborated by disinterested witnesses, be proved not to have been extorted from him by compulsion or intimidation. Special officials whose integrity was above suspicion might be appointed by government (like commissioners in lunacy), and the certificate of one or more of these should be necessary to prove the validity of the patient's desire for death, or even, it might be, to satisfy the scrupulous that the grounds for such a desire were medically justifiable. Further, and on this I lay particular stress, all publicity should be given to such cases of proposed self-destruction; it would be advisable that they should be previously announced in the papers, and it should be compulsory that they should only take place in a lethal chamber provided by government, and yet more, that such a chamber should be supplied with government attendants to whom, even at the last moment, the patient could appeal if desirous to be removed thence. Such precautions would at once preclude the possibility of foul play and the danger of death-bed murders."

Other objections to changing the present course of treatment are touched upon by the writer, and he follows up his argument as follows:

"It would be mere sentiment to argue that we never know when our life ceases to be useful to our fellows. Of what use to humanity could my friend's life be when existence alternated between a drugged torpor or the forcible administration of sustenance? Of what use to humanity were the sufferings of the other cases which I instanced? Of what use is the leper, eaten away by a loathsome and contagious disease? Of Oswald in Ibsen's play? Surely, when we are so far advanced along the valley, we may reasonably consider that we have paid our debt to humanity and have become free agents.

"And it is then, I repeat, that science should aid us. As it has taught us the art of living—of improving our race, of bettering the conditions of humanity—so it should teach us the art of dying. In that lethal chamber which I advocate, its discoveries should be brought to bear upon the terrors of death to defeat them. Its knowledge should be exerted to contrive how the tortured sufferer can best sink to rest charmed by entrancing dreams, lulled by the strains of exquisite music, surrounded by the perfume of flowers, by all which might enchant his vision, and soothe his senses with delight. Is there not more common sense in such a system than in that which condemns us to be tortured, or still worse to torture our dear ones under a strained conception of duty? Since moments of pain may seem an eternity, we can dimly picture to ourselves what months of lingering agony must often mean to the dying. And since we live knowing that any moment we may have to go down into that Valley of the Shadow—we, or those whom we love—would it not rob that knowledge of all terror if we knew too—so far from not being allowed to die when nature herself would permit it—that in the moment when suffering became intolerable, when all motive for protracting that suffering was over, then we might thus summon science to our aid, and without pain, and without disgrace, the rest which we craved would be accorded?"

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Factors influencing the trade situation of the past week have been the passage of the war tax bill, the offering of bonds for sale, and the collapse of the Leiter deals. General features have been, according to *Bradstreet's*, "Unprecedented foreign trade totals, involving heavily increased shipments of breadstuffs, provisions, raw cotton, and manufactured products; flattering crop prospects, pointing to very large yields of wheat and most other cereals, as well as cotton, profitable railway operations, as reflected in relatively heavier gains in net than in gross receipts; activity in nearly all lines of manufacturing except some textile branches; prices for most staples showing heavy advances over the preceding year; bank clearings exceeding all previous records at this date; a volume of new demand limited in the East and South to midsummer dulness, but in the West and Northwest comparing favorably with records of previous years, and a low rate of business mortality."

Iron and Steel.—"Pig iron is extremely dull, altho Bessemer holds last week's advance, and other grades are not quotably lower. No decline in consumption appears, and while bars are weak, with short time the rule in Eastern mills, they advanced 2½ cents at Pittsburg, while Chicago reports heavy season contracts still coming from wagon, car, and other manufacturers. Heavy sheets are better at the East, but thin are not better anywhere. Structural works are full for the summer, and have had two remarkably good weeks at Chicago, with building and bridge orders. Plate mills are well employed, and at Chicago the demand for pipe is better, especially from the Pacific Coast. Shipments from there of rails in May include some to Sweden, Belgium, South Africa, Siberia, and three other countries, while orders from Calcutta have just been taken."—*Dun's Review, June 18.*

Bank Clearings.—"Bank clearings in the United States show a slight decrease from last week, but are still from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 larger than the totals in corresponding weeks in any previous year, aggregating for the week just ended $1,270,000,000 4 per cent. smaller than last week, but 20 per cent. larger than last year, 22 per cent. larger than in 1896, 18 per cent. larger than 1895, 50 per cent. larger than in 1894, 23 per cent. over 1893, and 11 per cent. heavier than in 1892. Large gains are a feature of comparisons made with a year ago, and decreases are few and slight."—*Bradstreet's, June 18,*

Exports Increase.—"Foreign trade still shows the symptoms which foreshadowed the May return. Exports of two weeks have been 38½ per cent larger than last year, and imports 35 per cent. smaller than last year, and it is scarcely conceivable that such a change can occur as to prevent another heavy excess of exports. The cotton movement continues large for the season, altho the price has advanced a sixteenth in spite of favorable crop prospects. The manufacturing demand abroad is good and controls Liverpool, and at this late season America lets Liverpool make prices. Here the manufacturing demand is a little better, tho with a decline of prices of bleached shirtings, but the mills have large stocks of materials. There is also a stronger market for wool abroad, which, with Western excitement, makes quotations of 100 qualities by Coates Brothers .4 cent higher than June 1, but there is scarcely any buying by manufacturers, who are in doubt about the coming season and have few new orders, except in army lines. The break in the price of sixteen-ounce Clay worsted to $1.20 has somewhat discouraged what promised to be a healthy market. Sales of wool were made extremely narrow by the wide difference between excited Western holders and manufacturers who have an uncertain coming season to face."—*Dun's Review, June 18.*

Canadian Trade.—"The business outlook in the Dominion of Canada continues excellent. It is estimated that the wheat production of the country may reach 100,000,000 bushels, tho heaviest ever known, and this has encouraged purchasers of fall goods. Most cereals are lower, and there is little or no export inquiry. A feature of trade at Toronto has been the heavy shipments of teas to the United States to anticipate the new taxes. Canadian banks appear to have done well during the present year, a number of them showing increased profits over last year, banks with relatively small capitals doing the best. A fair demand for dry-goods is reported at Montreal, groceries are active and collections are good, while a heavy export demand is reported for dairy products. Trade is quiet at Halifax, but the fish season promises a fairly good yield. Business on Prince Edward

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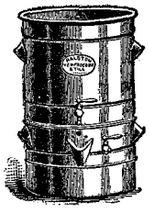

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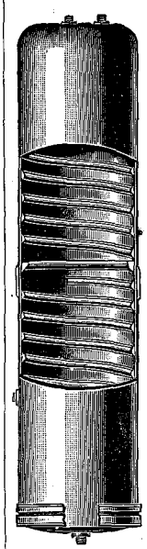

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Island is the best reported for years. Mining is active in British Columbia, while current trade is moderate. Bank clearings in the Dominion of Canada aggregate $26,298,000, 7.6 per cent. smaller than last week but 8.5 per cent. larger than last year. Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 19, a decrease of 7 from last week, of 15 from the total in this week a year ago, of 16 from 1896, and of 11 from 1895."—*Bradstreet's, June 18.*

PERSONALS.

MISS EVANGELINA CISNEROS, the beautiful Cuban heroine, so romantically rescued from a Spanish dungeon in Havana several months ago, has just married Lieutenant Carlos F. Carbonnel, one of her rescuers.

Lieutenant Carbonnel is on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee. Altho a young man, he was one of the prominent bankers of Havana before the war and is an aristocrat of that aristocratic land. He is an American citizen and was educated in this country.

The part Mr. Carbonnel played in the rescue of Miss Cisneros could not be told at the time, as he remained a resident of Havana for months after the girl was safe in America. When he did leave Havana his heroism was still left unknown at his own request.

It was Mr. Carbonnel who drove the carriage that night that carried Evangelina to safety. It was in his home that she was harbored during the days that intervened between her escape and her boarding the steamer bound for New York. Mr. Carbonnel was one of those who walked behind the disguised girl, as, in the rough costume of a Spanish sailor, she walked across Havana in broad daylight and boarded the steamer under the very nose of the chief of police.

That day Carbonnel, like the others, carried a pistol in his coat pocket and his hand never left it. Had the girl been detected there would have been a bloody time before she was taken to prison again. After the queer little figure in the boy's clothes had disappeared on the Ward line boat, Carbonnel did not see her again until he met her in Washington, the ward of Mrs. John A. Logan.

THE nomination by the President of Gen. J. Warren Keifer to be a major-general in the volunteer army brings from retirement a man who at one time as Speaker of the House of Representatives was a prominent national figure. He left public life in 1884, and has remained quietly at his home in Springfield, Ohio, except that in 1895 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure for him the Republican nomination for the governorship of Ohio.

General Keifer was born in Clark county, Ohio, in 1836. He read law at Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and took an active part for Lincoln in the campaign of 1860. At the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered his services, and was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Infantry, April 27, 1861. He was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment in February of the next year, and was made colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, September 30, 1862.

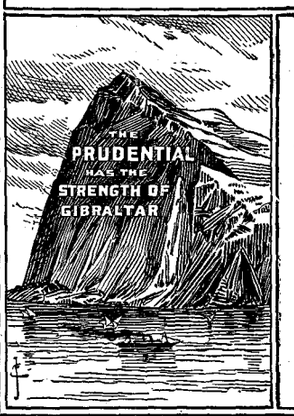
He served in campaigns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He was breveted brigadier-general November 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, and in the month following was commissioned a brigadier-general by President Lincoln. He was made major-general by brevet July 1, 1865. He served four years and four months, and was wounded four times; a wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness (May 5, 1864) being a severe one. In 1866 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, but declined the appointment, preferring to resume the practise of his profession.

General Keifer entered the political field as a candidate for office in 1874, being elected to the Ohio State Senate in that year. In 1876, having served as a delegate-at-large from Ohio to the national Republican convention, he was elected as Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was reelected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth congresses. He was elected Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress December 5, 1881, receiving at the last moment the support of the Administration as against the candidacy of Frank Hiscock. General Keifer has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

DR. ZAKHARIN, who was physician to the father of the present Czar of Russia, died recently. Dr. Zakharin started in life as a butcher's boy. Turning his attention to medicine, he soon attracted the notice of his sovereign, and, becoming the best-known doctor in Russia, before middle age had secured a handsome competency. He was somewhat of a character, and his feats of eccentricity added to his fame. With so much patronage at his command he always insisted upon being obeyed. When the state of the late Emperor became alarming the governor of Moscow received a message from St. Petersburg ordering him to send Professor Zakharin without delay. The governor despatched his aid-de-camp to the doctor. "In two hours," said the officer, "the express train will start." "The express! What do you mean?" exclaimed the professor. "The Emperor is ill, and you talk to me about a train leaving in two hours! Go to the railway manager and command him to get a special train ready for me in twenty minutes!" At the end of that time the train was speeding out of the depot with the doctor aboard.

PROF. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, was a clerk in the department during President Cleveland's first term, and was promoted to be third assistant secretary. He was retained in office by Mr. Blaine and resigned in 1892 to accept the chair of international law in Columbia College. In 1885 he was an applicant for a civil-service position; having passed the examination, he was assigned to a clerkship at $1,200 a year. Within the year he was made third assistant secretary. While in the department he wrote a book entitled "Extradition and Interstate Rendition," which is an authority. He is also an editor and contributor to *The Political Science Quarterly*. Professor Moore is only thirty-five years of age.

THE PRUDENTIAL



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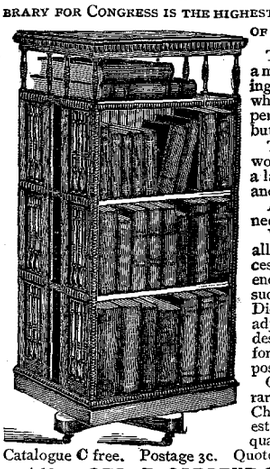

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Current Events.

Monday, June 13.

Joseph **Leiter's vast wheat deal collapses** in Chicago and it is reported that his net liabilities will be more than $3,000,000. . . . The Spaniards renew the attack upon the American **marines at Guantanamo bay**, but are soon driven back. . . . The **war-revenue bill** becomes a law by the signature of the President. . . . The President nominates **James H. Barkley to be a brigadier-general**. . . . The New Jersey supreme court decides that the **anti-gambling amendment** is constitutional. . . . Congress—Senate: The claim of the Methodist (South) Book Concern, and the bill to establish **an international American bank,** are discussed. House: Debate is continued on the **Hawaiian annexation** resolution; a bill appropriating $473,151 to pay the **Bering Sea award** is passed, also the Senate bill granting **American registry** to the steamers of the trans-Pacific line.

The domestic policy of Premier Méline is attacked in the **French Chamber of Deputies**. . . . The **Austrian Reichsrath** is prorogued. . . . It is announced that all but two of the British officers in the **Jameson raid** will be restored to the army. . . . **Sir Adolphe Chapleau**, former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Secretary of State for Canada, dies at Montreal. . . . The **Venezuelan revolutionary leader**, Hernandez, is defeated and captured. . . . Premier Sagasta's private secretary is quoted as having formally declared that the Spanish Government will now accept **any peace proposition** submitted, "on the express condition that it does not emanate from the enemy." . . . The **Anglo-French convention** with references to the disputed territory in Africa is signed.

Tuesday, June 14.

Philip D. Armour agrees to take all the **Leiter wheat** in this country, estimated at ten million bushels. . . . Lieutenant Victor Blue goes ashore at Santiago, observes **Admiral Cervera's fleet** in the harbor, and notes their exact number and position. . . . In a night **attack on the marines** at Guantanamo bay the Spaniards are repulsed and fifteen of their number killed. . . . United States Senator Nelson W. **Aldrich is reelected** from Rhode Island. . . . Congress—Senate: The joint resolution to pay the **Bering Sea award** is passed. . . . The resolution to investigate the **Methodist Book Concern claim** is passed.

The **Meline ministry is defeated** in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Wednesday, June 15.

The American marines at **Guantanamo bay** attack the Spanish camp, killing about 40 Spaniards and driving the rest into the bushes. . . . The **second Manila expedition** sails from San Francisco. . . . The **New Jersey Prohibitionists** nominate George Lamont for governor. The cruiser *St. Louis* brings into Key West the **British steamer** *Twickenham* laden with coal, captured June 10. . . . It is announced that the Spanish Government has ordered **Senor du Bosc and Lieutenant Carranza** to leave Canada. . . . A treasury warrant for $473,151 is handed to the British Ambassador in payment of the **Bering Sea award** claim. . . . Congress — House: The Newlands resolution for the **annexation of Hawaii** is passed by a vote of 209 to 91.

Count von Arco-Valley, first secretary of the German Embassy in London, is assaulted and seriously wounded by an unknown man. . . . President Faure accepts the **resignation of the French ministers.**

Thursday, June 16.

American war-ships demolish the forts and earthworks at **Caimanera** on Guantanamo bay. . . . Congress—Senate: The **Hawaiian annexation** resolution is received from the House and referred to the foreign relations committee. House: The **general deficiency** bill is considered.

Spanish **advices from Manila** say the fighting with the insurgents continues incessantly. . . . The **Bank of Spain** agrees to loan the Government twenty-eight million pesetas. . . . The French Court of Cassation **rejects the appeal of Emile Zola** against the jurisdiction of the Assizes Court, which tried him at Versailles.

Friday, June 17.

The President nominates Henry V. Boynton, of the District of Columbia, to be **brigadier-general.** . . . The Navy Department receives word from Admiral Dewey that the **fall of Manila is imminent,** the insurgents practically surrounding the city. . . . Admiral **Camara's fleet sails** from Cadiz. . . . A Havana despatch says that the Spanish Government declines to permit the exchange of **Hobson and his men**. . . . Congress—Senate: the **Hawaiian annexation** resolution is favorably reported by the foreign relations committee. . . . The bill to establish an **international American bank** is passed.

Captain-General Augusti of the Philippines sends a message to the Madrid Government asking for aid. . . . Seven hundred houses belonging to Servian Christians have been **burned by Turks**. . . . President Faure of France asks **M. Ribot to form a new ministry.** . . . Sir Edward Coley **Burne Jones**, the English painter, dies in London. . . . It is announced that English officers will undertake to **reorganize the Chinese army and navy.**

Saturday, June 18.

A Washington despatch says that Admiral Sampson has been directed to notify Admiral Cervera that should any injury come to **Hobson and his men** through their being placed in the line of American fire, the admiral himself and other Spanish officers will be held individually responsible. . . . A one **million dollar fire** occurs at Park City, Utah. . . . The **Italian ministry** has resigned.

Sunday, June 19.

Cubans report that the town of **Caimanera is on fire.**

It is reported in Madrid that **Manila has capitulated**. . . . There has been two days' **fighting between Albanians and Christians**, in which many of the latter were killed.

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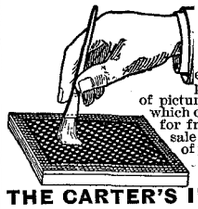

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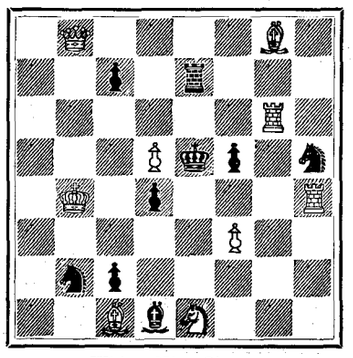
Problem 294.

BY WALTER PULITZER,
Author of "Chess-Harmonies."
Black—Nine Pieces.



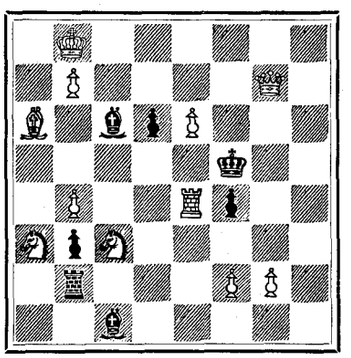
White—Nine Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Problem 295.

BY E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize, Eighth International Problem Tournament of the *Nuova Revista degli Schacchi.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 288.

1. P—Kt 8(B) / K—R 3 — 2. B—Kt 4 / B moves (must) — 3. R—K R 5, mate
1. ..... / P—R 3 — 2. B—K 5 / B—B 3 or B 5 — 3. B x B mate
2. ..... / B any other — 3. B—B 4 or B 6, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.

Comments: "Short and neat"—M. W. H.; "Very amusing"—H. W. B.; "Unique, but not difficult"—C. R. O.; "Ingenious"—F. H. J.; "Quite a quaint quirk"—I. W. B.

No. 289.

1. B—B 3 / K x R — 2. Q—R 2! / K x Q 6 — 3. Kt—Kt 4!! mate
2. ..... / K—B 4 — 3. Kt—K 3, mate

2. ..... / Any other — 3. Q—Kt sq mate
1. ..... / R or Kt x Kt — 2. P—Kt 4 ch / K x R — 3. Q—K 3 mate

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., C. R. O., Dr. R. J. M., the Rev. I. W. B.

Comments: "Ingenious and very difficult"—M. W. H.; "Rather a weak key, but followed by some magnificent mates"—H. W. B.; "Intricate and difficult"—C. R. O.; "For versatility and deceptiveness it beats the band"—I. W. B.

Several solvers sent the correct key-move, but did not find the proper continuation. For instance:

1. B—B 3 / K x R — 2. Kt—K 3 ch / Any — 3. Q—Q 4, mate (?)

No! R x Q. Another does it this way:

1. ..... — 2. Kt—K 7 mate (?)

Look again; K—Q 6, and no mate next move.

One of our best solvers had an attack of Chess-blindness, for he writes: "I can make nothing of this problem, after much patient study, but a *forced* mate in three:

1. Kt—K 7 ch / K—K 3 — 2. B—Q 4 ch / K—Q 3 — 3. Q or B—B 5, mate

He did not see that 2. B—Q 4 ch / B x R

Four other key-moves have been received:

(1) B—Kt 7, answered by K x R.

(2) Q—K 3, answered by Kt x Kt. If Q—B 3 ch, Kt—B 5.

(3) P—Kt 4 ch, the reply is K—K 3. If Q x Kt, R x Kt, and no mate.

(4) B—Q 6 seems to do the work. One of our best solvers send no less than eight variations, and is quite sure that he is right, but his third variation is wrong:

1. B—Q 6 / Kt x Kt — 2. P—Kt 4 ch / K x R — 3. Q—K 3, mate (?)

Oh, no! Kt x Q.

We have not published a problem for a long time that has caught so many solvers as 289.

Dr. R. J. Moore, and R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex., were successful with 286 and 287. The Rev. J. S. Smith got 287. Emil Hoffman, Cincinnati, sends solutions of 282 and 283.

The Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTY-EIGHTH GAME.

Giuoco Piano.

G. PATTERSON, Winnipeg, Can.	THE REV. A. TAYLOR, Fair Haven, Vt.
White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—B 3	Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 4 (a)	P x P
6 P x P	B—Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—B 3	Kt x K P
8 Castles	Kt x Kt
9 P x Kt	P—Q 4 (b)
10 P x B	P x B
11 R-K sq ch	Kt—K 2
12 B—Kt 5	P—K B 3
13 B—B 4	P—Q Kt 4
14 Q-K 2 (c)	B—Kt 2 (d)
15 Q R—Q sq	K—B 2
16 Q—K 6 ch	K—B sq
17 Kt—Kt 5	B—Q 4 (e)
18 Q—K 2	Kt—Kt 3 (f)
19 Kt—R 3	Q—Q 2
20 B—K 3	Q—B 4
21 P—B 3	K—B 2

G. PATTERSON.	THE REV. A. TAYLOR.
White.	*Black.*
22 Q—K B 2	K R—K sq
23 R—Q 2	R—K 2
24 K—R sq	Q R—K sq
25 Q R—K 2	Q—Q 6
26 Kt—Kt sq	Q—R 6
27 B—B sq	Q x Kt P
28 P—Q R 3	Q—Q 3
29 R x R ch (g)	R x R
30 R x R ch	Q x R
31 Q—Q 2	Kt—R 5 (h)
32 Q—B 3 (i)	P—Kt 4
33 B—K 3	P—K Kt 5
34 B—B 2	P x P
35 P x P	Kt x P (j)
36 Kt x Kt	Q—K 5.
37 K—Kt 2	Q—Kt 5 ch
38 B—Kt 3	P—Q R 4
39 K—B 2	P—Kt 5
40 P x P	P x P
41 Q—K 3	Q x Kt ch
42 Resigns (k)	

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) Should Castle first.

(b) Questionable at least. B x P looks best. The text-move doubles Black's P's. On the other hand, B x P gives White a scope for freer and quicker development.

(c) R—K 2, followed by Q R—K sq, is indicated.

(d) Lost move. Should have played K—B 2, followed by R—K sq.

(e) If P x Kt, B x P, and he regains his piece plus the P.

(f) This Kt is strongly placed, and contributes very largely to Black's victory.

(g) There is nothing gained by this exchange of pieces. White is is two Ps behind, with the Black P's coming down the Q side. If he had any chance at all, he now throws it away by virtually playing Black's game.

(h) This Kt begins to show his strength.

(i) A man is fighting a hard game when he must use his Q to keep Ps from advancing.

(j) Mr. Taylor evidently had carefully calculated the power of the Ps on the Q side before giving up this Kt.

(k) Can't stop the Kt P.

The Vienna Tournament.

At the time of going to press 13 rounds have been played giving the following score (several games were unfinished):

	Won.	*Lost.*
Alapin	8	4
Baird	2½	9½
Blackburne	5	7
Burn	6½	4½
Caro	4	8
Halprin	6	7
Janowski	7½	4½
Lipke	6½	5½
Marco	5½	7½
Maroczy	8	5
Pillsbury	9	3
Schiffers	5	7
Schlechter	5½	7½
Showalter	3½	7½
Steinitz	6	6
Tarrasch	10	2
Trenchard	2½	9½
Tschigorin	7	6
Walbrodt	7	5

STEINITZ BEATS TSCHIGORIN.

In the First Round, Steinitz vanquished Tschigorin in a Queen's Gambit Declined. The Russian has a novel and original defense to this opening—2 Kt—Q B 3—which has proved quite satisfactory in many games. It will be noticed that Steinitz did not have any advantage in the early part of the game, and while the St. Petersburg champion weakened his position by his 14th, 15th, and 16th moves, yet his defeat is due to the veteran's powerful play, of which this game is a fine example.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

STEINITZ. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	STEINITZ. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 Kt x B	R P x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	Kt—Q B 3 (a)	24 R—R 8 ch	K—B 2
3 P x P	Q x P	25 R (Q sq) x R	R x R
4 Kt—K B 3	P—K 4	26 R x R	Kt x R (g)
5 Kt—B 3	B—Q Kt 5	27 B x P	Kt—K 3
6 P x P	Q x Q ch	28 B x P	Kt x B P
7 K x Q	B—Kt 5	29 B—B sq	P—R 3
8 P—K R 3	B x K Kt	30 P—R 4	P x P
9 K P x B	Castles ch	31 P x P	Kt—Q 4
10 K—B 2	Kt x P	32 B—B 8	P—Kt 3
11 B—K 3	P—Q R 3	33 B—B 4	Kt (Kt sq)—K 2
12 P—B 4	Kt—Q B 3	34 K—Q 2	K—Q 2
13 B—B 4	Kt—Q 5 ch	35 B x Kt (K 7)	Kt x B
14 K—B sq	Kt—R 3 (b)	36 B—B 7 (h)	K—Q 3
15 P—Kt 4	P-Q Kt (4) ch	37 K—K 3	K—B 4
16 R—Q sq	P—Q B 4 (d)	38 K—B 4	K—Q 3
17 B—B sq	K R—K sq	39 P—Kt 3	K—B 4
18 B—Kt 2	P—B 4	40 B x P (i)	Kt x B ch
19 P—Kt 5	Kt—Kt sq	41 K x P	Resigns
20 Kt—Q 5	Kt—K 3 (e)		
21 P-Q R 4(f)	P x P		
22 R x P	P—Q R 4		

Notes by One of the Judges.

a P—K 3 is the accepted move. The text-move is more aggressive, and is of the nature of an offensive rather than a defensive play.

(b) Weak move, as it gets the Kt out of play. P—B 3 is probably better.

(c) Of course, P—Kt 5 wins the B P, yet the play made weakens the Queen's side, and enables White to gain a move.

(d) Kt—Q B 3 followed by exchange of Rooks gives better chances for a Draw.

(e) Forced, for B x Kt and Kt x B is threatened.

(f) A powerful move, opening the Q R file and winning a P.

(g) If K x R, then B—Q 5.

(h) This is really the winning move, as it holds the Kt.

(i) K—K 5 will also win. The play is brilliant and wins easily.

The American Chess-Magazine.

The April-May number of this valuable periodical has been received. This number completes the first volume. The publishers assure us that the magazine has passed the experiment period, and that "the future holds positive prospects of success," and he promises that Volume II. will be an improvement on the one just finished. This number is full of good things, and of value to lovers of Chess. We have always manifested great interest in this magazine, because we feel that the United States should have a first-class Chess publication. There are thousands of persons in this country who find their recreation over a Chess-board or in studying games and problems, and there are brains enough in the lovers of Chess and the students of Chess to give us a great magazine, not only interesting but also instructive, and an authority on the Royal Game. If *The American Chess-Magazine* receives the patronage of the Chess-players of this country, we believe that it will speedily take its place among the great Chess-publications of the world.

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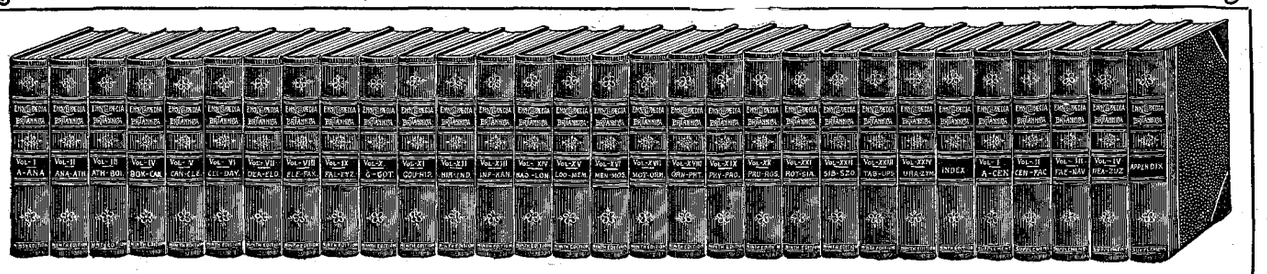

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